

## Portfolio £22,000 to be won

There is £22,000 available to be won in today's *Times* Portfolio competition: the weekly prize of £20,000 and the daily £2,000. Yesterday's competition was won outright by Mr James Rance, who lives in Cherry Hill, Lincoln. He received £2,000. Today's list, page 28, week's prize changes. Information Service, back page.

## Telephone charges up next month

Telephone charges are to rise from next month. British Telecom announced. The minimum charge for a payphone call will double to 10p. Domestic rentals will rise by £1 a quarter and business rentals by £1.50. The unit cost will rise from 4.4p to 4.7p. It will be the first increase since last November. Page 3

## Secret deal on Belize

A secret deal has been struck between Britain and Guatemala to reopen consular relations, severed in 1981, as a prelude to solving the dispute over Belize. Page 6

## Cancer cutbacks

Cancer patients are being denied the best treatment because of National Health Service spending limits, a government advisory body says. Page 2

## Lagos threat

President Buhari gave a warning that Nigeria might stop trading with Britain if the Export Credits Guarantee Department impeded its efforts to secure an IMF loan of about £2 billion. Page 2

## Rain halts traffic

Up to two inches of rain fell in south-east England, disrupting peak-hour roads and rail traffic. Page 2

## Track deals

GRA Group has agreed to sell its greyhound tracks at Haringey, north London and Slough, Berkshire, for an undisclosed sum. Page 21

## Seven up

The mission of the seven astronauts on board the US shuttle Challenger, launched yesterday from Cape Canaveral, includes the first space walk by an American woman. Page 6

## Cannabis haul

Eight people were arrested after more than five tons of cannabis were discovered on a boat on the Crouch in Essex. Page 2

## Hawke's date

Everything points to Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, taking the country to the polls on December 1, a year ahead of schedule. Page 5

## Powell race plea

Mr Enoch Powell called for the laws banning race discrimination to be scrapped, and said demands in the Labour Party for black sections were "unintentionally like apartheid".

## Mortgage choice

Many home loan borrowers are still opting for low-cost endowment mortgages even though they have become more expensive since the last Budget. Family Money, page 27

## No sale

The fifty bought for a European record price of 1,600,000 guineas at Newmarket Sales on Tuesday, has failed a veterinary examination and has been returned by the purchaser, Robert Sangster and partners. Page 29

## Piggott switch

Lester Piggott rides Rainbow Quest, the new favourite, in tomorrow's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp following the late withdrawal of Teenoso because of a leg injury. Page 31

Leader page, 9  
Letters: On community service, from Mr F. Cattermole, and Dr L. Bradley, miners, from Mr J. Gurnett, English grammar, from Mr R. R. Kempster.  
Leading articles: Labour Party conference; miners; British Empire.  
Obituary, page 10  
Mr A. S. Frere, Mr Jim Fairbrother.

Home News	2-4	Law Report	18
Overseas	5-6	Religion	20
Arts	10	Sale Room	22
Books	11	Science	10
Bridge	16	Sport	29-31
Business	21-28	TV & Radio	33
Crossword	34	Theatre	18, 19
		Weather	34

# Thatcher preparing for toughest battle on spending

By Sarah Hogg and David Smith

Mrs Thatcher is setting up a "star chamber" of senior government ministers in advance of next week's Conservative Party conference, to conduct her toughest political battle over public expenditure. This will deal with government spending up to the financial year 1987-88 - the three remaining years of this Parliament.

Detailed arguments over three full years of public spending have made this year's public spending round more intractable than previous ones. Treasury ministers have resolved only a few of their differences over spending plans with Cabinet colleagues.

Ministers in charge of education, defence, social security, health and other large spending programmes have put in bids totalling up to £6 billion more than the planning total of £132 billion for 1985-86 published last spring.

The Treasury has accepted that about £2 billion of these over-runs are unavoidable, which means that other programmes have to be cut below the levels planned last spring if the Government is to stick to its target. Holding to the planned totals for 1986-87 and 1987-88, which assume that spending rises no faster than general inflation, is proving even more difficult.

The "star chamber" device has normally been used to settle a few outstanding disputes between the Treasury and other

departments, at the end of the public spending round. This enables the totals for the next year to be published in the annual *Autumn Statement*, which sets the framework for next year's Budget.

This is normally announced in late November, complete with the Treasury's forecast for growth and inflation and its estimate of the scope for tax cuts in the Budget.

The "star chamber" is being set up early this year, partly because so little has been settled at a lower level, and partly because the Government is afraid of a last-minute battle over expenditure disturbing the financial markets in November, when it will attempt to raise up to £4 billion from the sale of British Telecom shares.

The Government's spending troubles include:

● **The miners' strike.** Estimates range up to £2.5 billion, of which some, such as the cost of repairs and the rebuilding of coal stocks, must spill over into 1985-86. Ministers are divided as to whether the money should be recouped through a "Scargill" surcharge on electricity bills or a cut in general public spending programmes.

● **Heavy local authority over-spending this year,** which bumps up the base for future expenditure projections. Even by the spring it is likely to receive more revenue than expected from North Sea oil because of sterling's fall against the dollar, in which oil is priced.

of State for the Environment, has already secured an extra £850m for local authorities in 1985-86. Even so, the plans for next year and beyond are giving trouble, since they must be more realistic than in the past. This is because they will form the basis for rate-capping controls.

● **Unemployment is again running higher than forecast** by the Treasury. The level may be 250,000 higher in 1985-86 than assumed last spring, which could add £400m to the cost of social security benefits.

● **Public sector pay has over-shot** the Government's 3 per cent target. Although the extra cost this year has been found out of the contingency reserve (about £300m or squeezed into cash limits, it puts extra pressure on next year's plans. The Treasury's forecast of an inflation rate of only 4 per cent next spring is also disputed by outside forecasters.

● **Health and defence plans** are boosted at least in 1985-86 by specific government commitments to increase the real levels of spending. But there is still disagreement over the precise figures.

For the current year, the Government has a "contingency reserve" of £2.75 billion. Even if this does not prove adequate, it is likely to receive more revenue than expected from North Sea oil because of sterling's fall against the dollar, in which oil is priced.

## More violence in coalfields

## Rivet gun 'used in ambulance attack'

A policeman was injured yesterday in a double attack near Rossington Colliery, outside Doncaster, in which one of the vehicles used by the police was hit by a brick.

The violence erupted half a mile from Rossington Colliery as a convoy of horse boxes, used to provide support for picketees, was surrounded by 400 pickets. One horse box, carrying four horses, had its coachwork ripped with missiles from the weapon.

A following horse box had its windscreen smashed and the police driver was hit in the face with a brick.

He was put in an ambulance to take him to hospital and later transferred to a reinforced Range Rover for better protection.

Pickets overturned a car to create a barricade, forcing the Range Rover ambulance to halt. Bricks and other missiles, believed again to come from an industrial rivet gun, slammed into the specially strengthened vehicle.

The driver, Mr Terry Bettison, aged 50, and his colleague, Mr Alan Hopkins, aged 48, made four loudspeaker appeals, but still the attack continued.

Mr Hopkins said: "I was terrified. We had no choice but to mount the curb and speed past the barricade. Bricks were being hurled against the ambulance and other missiles struck lower down."

"The injured policeman was

causing me concern because he had taken a brick fall in the face and was losing a lot of blood."

"I'm a 16 years with the service and I have never seen anything like this."

Mr Don Page, chief metropolitan ambulance officer for South Yorkshire, spoke of his grave concern about ambulances being seen as legitimate targets by picketing miners.

He said: "The situation changed three weeks ago when 999 calls were made to ambulances which were ambushed on arrival. Our men have now been issued with protective headgear."

"Our ambulances have been ambushed at a rate of twice a week since that time which is why we ordered a reinforced vehicle."

"In this latest attack we have reason to believe that some sort of bolt gun was used and bricks were also hurled."

Working miners and their property have been the subject of constant attack from striking ambulance staff since the beginning of the dispute, a group of working miners claimed yesterday.

To substantiate the claim they have produced a dossier of case histories of incidents, calculating that from the first day of the strike more than 7,000 people have been arrested.

Fuel surcharge, page 2  
Catalogue of violence, page 4  
Leading article, Letters, page 9

## Scargill faces new contempt move

Moves to jail Mr Arthur Scargill for alleged contempt of court were made yesterday. A new committal application will be heard next Wednesday in the High Court, at the same time as the case which was adjourned last Thursday is due to be heard.

The fresh action is based on three alleged contempts. These involve:

● Comments made by Mr Scargill in Friday's edition of

The *Times* re-affirming that the miners' strike was official.

● Allegations against the NUM over a statement it issued endorsing Mr Scargill's stand.

● Remarks made by Mr Scargill on Monday's BBC *Newsnight* programme after he was served with documents relating to the first contempt move.

The new application has been launched on behalf of Mr Bob Taylor and Mr Ken Foulstone,

the Yorkshire miners who instituted the first complaint. Legal papers were yesterday handed to a receptionist at the union's Sheffield headquarters.

At Kiveton Park Colliery, where 11 men went to work. One police officer's shoulder was broken and three other policemen were slightly hurt during pushing and shoving, throwing by about 4,000 pickets. One picket was taken to hospital.

The court was told that Mrs Barlow had planned a "sophisticated" bank raid to raise money to cover debts of £70,000.

She said she was not going to hurt anyone and that she had got the idea from "too much television".

Yesterday, Mrs Barlow, of North End Road, Fulham, was given a nine month jail sentence, suspended for a year, after admitting demanding £85,000 with menaces. She also admitted assaulting and imprisoning Mrs Watkins.

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Changing moods: The Queen, wearing a diamond tiara, at a Windsor dinner, and bidding farewell to the Duke of Edinburgh at Sandringham in Ontario.

## Palace rebuts Canadian criticism of Queen

By Alan Hamilton

Buckingham Palace has dismissed press reports that the Queen's tour of Canada is less than a total success as trivial, inaccurate and, in at least one case, a complete fabrication.

Palace officials insisted yesterday that the Queen had had a warm reception, had attracted large crowds, and had no knowledge of an alleged incident in which a government minister is supposed to have breached protocol by touching the Queen to guide her towards waiting dignitaries.

Criticism was expressed this week when, in an otherwise complimentary commentary on the royal visit, the *Toronto Globe and Mail* said the Queen looked tired at times, her make-up too heavy, her legs

had visible veins, and that she and the Duke of Edinburgh looked "at times like two people becoming slightly bored". The Duke had a stoop to his shoulders, and "a tart, unpredictable tongue".

The criticism was taken up by the *Toronto Star*, which said the Queen was "a very slight woman, full-bodied and given to wearing unfattering round necks, low coats and awful hats". A Canadian fashion designer was quoted as saying the Queen should change her "dowdy and matronly" hats, and should alter her hairstyle.

British fashion experts, including some of those who dress the Queen, leapt to her defence.

Continued on back page, col 1

## Airlines will agree to swap routes

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

The Government will lose £18m on the £1,000m privatization of British Airways next spring as a result of an announcement in a White Paper yesterday of a "judgment of Solomon" solution to the conflict between BA and British Caledonian.

There will be no forced transfer of BA routes to B-Cal as recommended in a Civil Aviation Authority report in July, but instead an agreed exchange will substitute B-Cal for BA on profitable routes to Jeddah and Dhahran in Saudi Arabia and BA will replace B-Cal on loss-making routes to South America. BA will also get routes to the Falkland Islands, with a twice weekly wide-bodied service via Ascension next year.

and to Denver, and Morocco. BA were clearly delighted with the outcome but Mr Colin Marshall, chief executive, firmly refused to speak of victory. BA had achieved its objectives of no forced route transfers, no job losses, and no loss of financial integrity, while B-Cal should be pleased to gain £18m extra profit, he thought.

Sir Adam Thomson, B-Cal chairman, was more guarded, describing the deal as "a Government compromise". It would strengthen B-Cal's finances he conceded, but the Government had lost a historic opportunity to restructure the industry.

Full story, page 2. Kenneth Fleet, page 21

## More climb into Prague embassy

From Michael Binyon Bonn

A further group of East Germans climbed over a metal fence at the back of the locked West German Embassy, eyewitnesses said, to join some 80 countrymen seeking shelter there in an attempt to force a passage to the West.

On Thursday evening Herr Peter Boenisch, the Bonn Government spokesman, announced that the embassy had closed its doors because it was full. Yesterday he put the total number of refugees at around 80, twice the figure given by earlier press reports. Many had arrived in the past days, and the total included about 20 children.

## Labour attacked as 'not credible'

By Richard Evans and Philip Webster

With the Labour Party conference in Blackpool hardly completed, Alliance leaders and senior Conservative ministers queued up yesterday to claim that Labour could no longer be considered a credible opposition or alternative government.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, led the onslaught immediately after the conference ended, saying that Labour had been totally taken over by the hard left, "and its electoral credibility is shot to pieces".

But Mr Neil Kinnock denied that the party was in the control of any factions, sects or groupings. "The only people in control are myself and my colleagues in the leadership of the party", he said in a BBC radio interview. In what was

seen as a sharp warning to the left, Mr Kinnock said that anyone who "deviated" from the purpose of winning would get a rough time.

In his attack, Mr Steel said: "Mr Kinnock's pallid platitudes cannot cover up the harsh reality of a party consumed by Marxist dogma and bitter class war. The end of this disastrous Labour conference also marks the end of Labour's pretensions to be an alternative government."

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said there was no longer a credible alternative government and that Labour was committed to supporting lawlessness. But Mr Patrick Jenkin, a Cabinet colleague, went a step further during a speech in Bristol and said that unless Mr Kinnock could provide leadership and get a grip on his party "the real opposition will come increasingly from the Alliance party".

The most detailed critique of events in Blackpool was delivered by Dr David Owen, Social Democratic Party leader, who in a nine-page statement said: "Scargillism and Labourism are becoming as one."

Looking ahead to next week's Conservative Party conference he warned Mrs Margaret Thatcher against "matching Labour's dare-nothing leadership with the continuation of a care-nothing premiership."

"It is no good going to Brighton next week to establish the mirror image of an anti-police Labour Party with a pro-police Conservative Party. Where Labour is the anti-nuclear party, it will profit no one if the Conservative Party is seen as the pro-nuclear party."

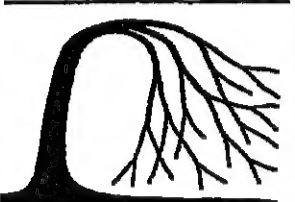
"I warn the Conservative Party that it is too easy and too damaging an image to project to a nation that has been fed too much of the same."

Continued on back page, col 6

## Inside



Coming of age  
Of an infant  
Norman Stone Page 8



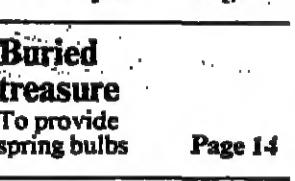
Green light  
The Conservatives' environmental policy under attack Page 8



Speed thrills  
Ski runs, but only for the adventurous Pages 12 and 13



Thunderous thoughts  
Times leader writers over the years Page 11



Buried treasure  
To provide spring bulbs Page 14

## Monday

Split down the middle  
The pit village divided by the mining dispute

Beating the habit  
Pete Townshend, of The Who, on his fight against heroin addiction

## Canada 150 Years of history



...captured on this special  
CANADIAN SILVER DOLLAR

from the  
\*Royal Canadian Mint

The history - The 19th commemorative silver dollar from the Royal Canadian Mint captures the dramatic history of Toronto.

The coin recalls the early days of Toronto, first as a trading post for Indians selling furs and later the periods of French and English occupation in the 18th century. It also celebrates the 150th anniversary of the granting of the official status. This has led to the growth of Toronto to its position as the financial centre of Canada.

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2. Brilliant Uncirculated Dollar: Brilliant relief and field, in a transparent capsule. Uncirculated Set includes six coins from the one cent to the nickel dollar.

Authorized by the Government of Canada the issue of the Silver Dollar is strictly limited to orders received before 30th November 1984. To order, send the coupon with your name and address to Royal Canadian Mint - PO Box 14-N-1 Warehouse - Horley Row - Horley - Surrey RH6 8DW.

\* If you wish to make a telephone order, call 0294 72206. Or use Telexmail free by fax at your local Post Office.

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## Defects in babies higher at Torfaen

By Patricia Clough

The rate of babies born with abnormalities in the Torfaen district of south Wales, where scientists are seeking to have a re-Chem International waste disposal plant closed, is significantly higher than that for the rest of the country, according to a report by Mr Wyn Roberts, Under Secretary at the Welsh Office.

Mr Roberts was replying to a question from Mr Leo Abse, MP for Pontypool, who was asking the Minister to order the plant at Trawsfynydd, in the Torfaen area, to be closed pending an inquiry into its safety. Local farmers are complaining of sick and dying stock and a residents' pressure group claims an unusual variety of minor health ailments among local people.

The letter was prompted by a report from the Torfaen Health Authority, which has a population of 43,900, that the rate of birth defects in children, stillborn and neonatal deaths, is significantly higher than the national average.

Mr Roberts stated that in Torfaen district, with a population of 90,200, between 1977 and 1982 the average rate of congenital abnormalities was 1.7 for every 1,000 births. The rate for the rest of the country was 1.3. The rate for Torfaen was 1.9, he said, which was significantly higher than the rate for all Wales - 1.8 per 1,000.

On the basis of the available evidence, Mr Roberts said "No one would be believing that the rate poses a threat to human health".

A statement by Re-Chem last week said the letter "should dispel fears of local residents".

The Transport and General Workers' Union in Scotland yesterday warned members working at incinerator plants to be on their guard for the toxic waste that had been illegally dumped and said they should refuse to handle any material that raised their suspicions until they were assured that burning it would not pose a threat to themselves or to the surrounding communities.

## Second man is cleared of family murders

Thomas Gray, aged 31, was cleared of murder in the ice-cream van trial yesterday after the judge, Lord Kincaid, told the jury in the Glasgow High Court that there was not enough evidence to convict him of murdering a family of six.

Mr Gray, of Myreside Street, Carnpnyne, Glasgow, still faces a charge of attempting to murder an ice-cream van salesman, Mr Andrew Doyle, by firing a shotgun through his van window.

On Thursday, Mr Gary Moore, aged 21, walked free after the prosecution dropped murder charges against him.

When the trial began, four men were accused of killing six members of the Doyle family by setting fire to their flat in Bankend Street, Ruckazie, Glasgow.

Only two now face the murder charge. The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

## Drug smuggler gets 12 years

Safdar Hussain, aged 40, a former bank manager from Pakistan, who brought heroin with a potential street value of nearly £900,000 into Britain with intent to supply it, was jailed for 12 years after pleading guilty at the High Court in Edinburgh yesterday. The court heard that the drug was found sewn in the sleeve of Hussain's jacket by Drug Squad officers acting on a tip-off.

## "CHILDREN TODAY"

Our Article (September 19) reviewing the annual Children Today report included a picture of Mr Len Murray playing with children "from the National Children's Home Project", arranged by the NCH. We are glad to make clear that neither Kevin Hamilton, who appeared in the background, or any of the other children shown, were the subject of the review, or children from broken homes. Any embarrassment caused to the children or any of their parents is regretted.

# Health spending cuts deny cancer patients best treatment

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Patients with cancer are being denied the best treatment because of National Health Service spending limits, and the gap between what doctors can achieve and what patients are receiving is growing, a government advisory body says.

A report from the Standing Medical Advisory Committee says that constraints on resources "have particularly significant implications for services to cancer patients".

Advances in treatment and early diagnosis are making a significant impact on several types of cancer, the report says. But the advances often involve costly drugs or expensive radiotherapy or scanning equipment and repeated treatment, paid for from very limited funds for new developments.

"The gap between the level of services generally available and the level that it is now possible to achieve has increased considerably," the report says. "This may be true for some other diseases, but we believe it is especially true for cancer."

Professor Kenneth Bagshawe, head of the medical oncology department at Charing Cross Hospital and chairman of the working group, said yesterday: "I don't think that people are dying when they could be cured, but they are not necessarily getting the optimum treatment."

"Where a patient has a tumour that is curable or where a major effect can be achieved, that is usually provided although not always in ideal circumstances. But treatments which could reduce pain and suffering and improve the quality of life were not always available."

Professor Bagshawe said:

## Arthur Hacker has his £29,700 day of glory

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

One Arthur Hacker, a turn-of-the-century British artist that no one but specialists has ever heard of, achieved a moment of glory yesterday when two bidders fought for possession of one of his pictures in a Sotheby's sale in London. The artist's work, which is valued at £29,700, when the artist normally sells in the £2,000 to £5,000 range.

Born in 1858, Hacker had a most correct education, studying painting in Paris under the great Léon Bonnat.

His early works were history paintings, mainly in classical dress. At the turn of the century he relaxed from high seriousness into contemporary scenes, of which Sotheby's had an exceptionally pretty example on offer.

The small painting is titled "In Jeopardy" and depicts a pretty girl surrounded by blossom on the bank of a river staring hopelessly after her partner which has fallen in. Sotheby's had printed an estimate of £2,000-£3,000 on the picture. The price emphasizes how the charm of the image is valued more than the artist's fame in today's market.

In Christie's Victorian picture sale in London, the surprise picture came in contrast, for a minor work by a great name. A sketch by Sir Edwin Landseer of two men out shooting sold for £10,260 (estimate £1,500 to £2,500) to Spink's.

Sotheby's sale was 11 per cent unsold and Christie's 27 per cent, an indication that boom prices are still the exception rather than the rule.

## Cannabis in sailing ship may be worth £5m

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

Customs officers were yesterday unloading more than five tons of high-quality cannabis from an 85ft sailing vessel seized in a police and Customs raid on the River Crouch in Essex.

Five crew members, including one woman, of the Robert Gordon and three other men were arrested on Thursday night by officers in an investigation code-named "Operation Bishop", which had taken more than 18 months.

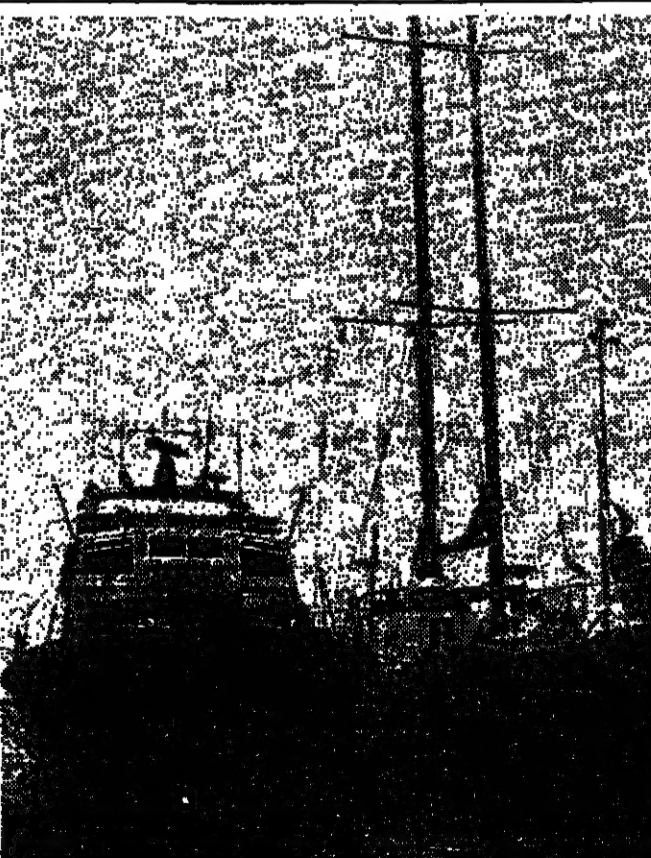
Until the unloading is completed the value of the cargo cannot be fully calculated, but it could be more than £5m at street prices.

The vessel, a training ship, had arrived from the Mediterranean, where it is believed to have taken on board its cargo somewhere east of Cyprus. The cannabis may have been loaded off the Lebanese coast, because the cannabis is of a type produced there.

On September 25 the vessel put into Gibraltar because of bad weather and Customs headquarters in London was alerted that it had been seen. The investigation had been centred round a group of alleged

drug dealers and organizers based in Essex.

As the vessel arrived in the Crouch off the village of North Fambridge, Customs officials and detectives from a regional crime squad and the Essex



A Customs cutter tied up on the Crouch yesterday alongside the seized training ship Robert Gordon.



Back to school: Mr Patrick Harrington (centre), a National Front activist, returning to the North London Polytechnic yesterday for the first time since a High Court ruling that lecturers need not identify students who demonstrated against his attendance. (Photograph: John Voos).

## Rain delays road and rail traffic

By David Cross

Torrential rain totalling between one and two inches brought chaos for road and rail travellers across most of the south-east of England yesterday.

The AA described last night's peak-hour driving conditions as a "commuter's nightmare" after violent thunderstorms and rivers flooded many main roads. The RAC said that conditions were atrocious. "Not only are road surfaces under water, the rain is so heavy that visibility is severely restricted", it added.

Around London, the Dartford Tunnel approach road in Kent and the main A12 east were under water. The flyover at Brent Cross was closed to traffic.

In Essex a landslide between Bentley and Manningtree, south of Ipswich, and flooding at Wivenhoe delayed rail services. Passengers between Mitcham and Wimbledon in south-west London were taken by bus when railway lines at Mitcham were flooded.

Suffolk police reported three houses damaged by lightning. Radio Orwell was off the air for 40 minutes when a transmitter was damaged.

The London Weather Centre said that the heavy rainfall was associated with a deep depression from the Bay of Biscay moving north-east across France and alongside the Kent coast. It said that the rain would mostly die out except for some showers in the extreme east early today.

Forecast, back page

## Blood shortage may delay surgery

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The National Blood Transfusion Service yesterday made an urgent appeal for blood donors saying that supplies were "critically short" throughout the country, particularly in London.

Mr Joseph Dawson, regional donor organizer for the North East Thames region, said hospitals were having to cut back on waiting list operations and some major surgery would have to be deferred shortly if supplies did not improve.

In the past seven or eight weeks, he said, the number of donors giving blood in London and the South-east had fallen from the 2,000 a day needed to about 1,500 a day, a shortfall of 25 per cent.

"We are having to cut down on hospitals' supplies and they are already having to curtail operations. Anyone who is a donor and has received a card to attend a session in the near future, please make every effort to attend, a life depends upon it."

Mr Dawson said there were donor shortages outside London, although those were less critical. Birmingham had only enough for its own hospitals and could not supply to other areas. Supplies have fallen as demand continues to rise at about 2 per cent a year as hospitals undertake more major surgery.

The decline in donors comes after the introduction earlier this year of handling charges for blood supplied to private hospitals, although not for the blood itself, and the conviction this summer of Dr Mark Patterson, a consultant haematologist at the National Heart Hospital, for conspiracy to steal blood.

Information Service, back page

## Firemen disciplined

A fireman has been dismissed, four others fined and a station officer demoted after a fireman accused seven colleagues of sexually harassing him during an initiation ceremony at a fire station in London.

Mr Ronald Buller, the London Fire Brigade's chief officer presided over the hearing, which was held in camera and ended this week. He conference yesterday that Firewoman Lynne Gunning, aged 23, had been a victim of "sexual harassment".

Ms Gunning told the board that colleagues tied her to a ladder, bossed her down, used obscene language and exposed themselves.

Fireman Garry Langford, aged 25, has now been dismissed for disreputable behaviour. He is appealing. Station officer John Peen, aged 38, has been demoted and transferred to another station for neglect of duty. Leading fireman Glen Grandison has been fined £350 for neglect of duty.

Firemen Patrick Toynce, Leonard Goodfellow and Leslie Hemmley have been fined £325, £300 and £200 respectively for disreputable behaviour. The case against Sub officer Stephen Short was dropped.

## The miners' strike

# Surcharge of £15 on fuel bills if oil costs are passed on

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The average electricity user will probably have to pay £15 more next year if the full cost of the miners' strike is passed on to the consumer.

A report by stockbrokers Laurie Millbank, commissioned by the BBC, suggests that an all-electric household might face a surcharge of £40. It might be spread over four quarters and there would be a statement on the cause of the extra charge.

The surcharge is favoured by the Treasury as a way of recouping the extra cost of power generation from heavy oil, calculated by Laurie Millbank to be £430m, rising by £45m a week.

The electricity industry puts the costs at nearer £25m a week and £300m already spent.

The power industry and the Department of Energy are less convinced that consumers should pay. They prefer a mixture of financing changes for the industry which would ultimately mean the costs being met by the taxpayer.

If the strike continues until December the power industry will have spent £1,900m on oil, with a £1,250m saving being made on coal.

There will be no victors in the strike, Mr John Biffin, Leader of the Commons, said last night (Richard Evans writes).

"At the end of this whole miserable business, the main question will be that of damage limitation, and the idea that the Government or the Prime Minister are now concerned to manipulate this whole matter to some political advantage I think to be absolutely nonsensical."

Mr Biffin, in an interview on the Channel Four programme *A Week in Politics*, ridiculed the idea that the Government viewed the strike with relief.

"This Government is not so absurdly out of touch with the political traditions of Conservatism or out of touch with the sheer practicalities of government that it would fall for that line."

Mr Biffin said that there was nothing wrong with conviction politics, but such conviction always had to be married to wider considerations of public interest. That was as true of the Prime Minister as it was of her Conservative predecessors.

"You do not run British politics like some great crusader", he said.

## Coal fall kills pitman who returned to work

A Stoke-on-Trent miner who returned to work after being on strike died yesterday when he was crushed by falling coal 3,000 feet underground at Wolstanton Colliery, Britain's deepest pit.

Mr Jack Whitehurst, aged 56, the father of two children, of Lincoln Road, Kidsgrove, Staffordshire, was clearing a blockage in a vertical bunker about a mile from the pit bottom when he was hit by falling coal.

The coal board said Mr Whitehurst had been on strike but returned to work in August.

In Scotland yesterday, a record 320 miners went to work, three more than the previous day, the coal board said. There was also a record number of miners returning to work in the Yorkshire coalfield, 65.

In north Derbyshire, 948 men, including one new starter, went to work, 44 fewer than on Thursday.

Mr Ron Cliddon, chairman of the Thames Valley Police Authority, has described Mr Arthur Scargill, the mineworkers' president, as "a villain running one of the most horrendous crusades in this country in my lifetime".

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Police Federation's Thames Valley branch, he said on Thursday that Mr Scargill was "engaged in a war with us and you because you are those who keep the peace".

Chief constables have decided to delay any comment on the Police Federation's controversial attack on the Labour Party until after the Conservative Party conference so that they are not accused of taking any political side.

The general council of the Association of Chief Police Officers met in London on Thursday after the federation's attack the day before. They adjourned without issuing any public comment.

The 3,000-word endorsement sermon of the Bishop of Durham, the Right Rev David Jenkins, will appear as a full page advertisement in the free newspaper, the *Wear Valley Advertiser*, next week.

The advertisement, which will cost £600, was decided on by the Wear Valley District Council in co Durham after it found that the original plan to copy the sermon and deliver it to 25,000 homes in the area would have cost ratepayers £3,000.

Leading article, Letters, page 9  
Catalogue of violence, page 4

## B-Cal gains in BA route transfers

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

The Government has succeeded in getting an agreement between British Airways and British Caledonian to a voluntary transfer of routes that will benefit British Caledonian without seriously damaging BA privatization prospects next year.

B-Cal will take over profitable BA routes to Saudi Arabia under proposals in a White Paper yesterday, while BA will take over unprofitable B-Cal routes to South America together with others to Denver in the United States and Morocco.

The effect will be £18m extra profit for B-Cal, strengthening it as a competitive rival to BA on world routes, and reducing BA profits by the same amount. This will result in a lower price to the Government when the state airline is privatized next year.

At the same time the Government proposes that other British airlines will be free to compete with BA on world routes wherever foreign governments can be persuaded to agree.

In a novel solution to the conflict over regional UK airports and their services to Europe, the White Paper proposes that instead of BA handing over these routes to small airlines such as British Midland, Dan Air and Air UK, it will give them up to £450,000 and help them to compete with its own services on these routes.

The White Paper's proposals differ from recommendations made by the Civil Aviation Authority in July in detail rather than in philosophy and claim to be a strategy for "putting the traveller first".

The main recommendations are that the Government accepts that B-Cal should be strengthened as part of its policy for a competitive multi-airline industry, but instead of legislating to compel BA to give up routes to B-Cal it has secured agreement whereby BA surrenders Jiddah and Dhahran in Saudi Arabia to B-Cal, which in turn gives up its South American services to Rio and other destinations to BA.

BA will be allowed to move some of its services to Spain and Portugal from Gatwick to Heathrow provided it sacrifices other services so as not to increase total Heathrow flights.

In the regions, BA will keep its European services but will give independent airlines other than B-Cal up to £450,000 for each European route they develop up to a maximum of 15 routes from Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen. Through supporting services, BA will help the small airline to develop new routes in competition with its own.

Commenting on the White Paper yesterday, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said: "Fair competition is the cornerstone of our policy towards the airlines."

The proposed exchange of routes should give B-Cal a sounder financial base from which to attack new markets: it is a good outcome for B-Cal. But it will not mean any significant reduction in BA's activities.

"The real winner is the public. This White Paper means

## European air fares 'a good deal'

It comes to the controversial conclusion that, when the total range of services and fares are compared, the 50 million air passengers who fly on intra-European routes each year get as good a deal as American domestic travellers.

Although it found that fares from Atlanta were 10 to 15 per cent and those from New York up to 35 per cent cheaper, it



more competition and a stronger British civil aviation industry.

Two losers are the CAA, which is not given the powers it sought in its consultative paper, and the charter airlines, which are not given the protection they sought by banning BA from whole plane charters or requiring its subsidiary, British Air Tours, to be disbanded or sold separately on privatization.

also found that European airline operating costs are 70 per cent more than in the US.

This is because American carriers are allowed to fly circuits routes, while European regulations demand that an aircraft must always return to its home base.

The fact that European flights are international also adds considerably to costs.



## The age of the train makes money at Phillips

Phillips' Toy Department has just had its most successful year ever, and model trains continue to fetch exceptionally high prices. We are now accepting model trains, tin plate toys as well as Dinky, Corgi and Matchbox toys for sales on 31 October and 12 December. For further information about Collectors' Sales please contact Andrew Hilton, Hugo Marsh, Anna Marrett, Nigel Mynheer or Duncan Chilcott.



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## Public callbox charges to be doubled and rentals to rise

Telephone charges are to go up next month, British Telecom announced yesterday. The minimum charge from a public callbox will be doubled to 10p.

Domestic telephone rentals are to be increased by 1p a quarter. Business rentals are to rise by 1.50. The unit cost per call will go up from 4.4p to 4.7p. British Telecom, which is to be privatised next month, has made its first increase since last November to achieve "a sounder financial footing".

The new prices represent a two per cent increase. Under a formula linked to the retail price index, British Telecom may only raise its charges by three per cent less than the rate of inflation. This is currently running at five per cent.

Under the new charges the rental rebate for customers who make few calls will increase from 3 to 3.2p for every unused call. Customers are eligible for this benefit if they make fewer than the 120 calls normally charged per quarter.

Telephone users will get between 20 per cent and 25 per cent more time on peak and standard rate national calls, distances over 56 kilometres.

A spokesman for British Telecom said yesterday: "The increased charges represent a normal operational and business need and are in line with the pledge given a year ago to hold current main inland service prices until November 1984". Payphone costs were being

raised "as part of an overall strategy to modernize and improve the service in which British Telecom is investing £160m." Payphones would be made more attractive and convenient to use.

Ms Kim McKinlay, acting general secretary of the Communication Workers Union said: "The price increases demonstrate BT are moving towards making all their services profitable, and providing no subsidies."

She believed domestic users would suffer the brunt of the higher charges because although their quarterly rental increase was not as great as that of business customers, it was more in per centage terms.

## 'Loans for sex' man is freed

Kenneth Toogood, a former bank manager jailed for 18 months for giving loans to uncreditworthy customers in return for sexual favours, was freed by the Court of Appeal yesterday.

The court also freed Louise Bernal, aged 33, a former model, who was given loans by Toogood because he hoped to make her his mistress. Bernal was jailed for 18 months for conspiring, with Toogood and others, to obtain property from the Midland Bank by deception and for breach of a suspended sentence order.

The court decided that Toogood, aged 61, now retired, of Gleebe Close, Southwick, Brighton, should be released because the two months he had spent in prison was long enough. He was now "a ruined man", Lord Justice Watkins said.

The jury at an inquest into the death of a Cambridge University undergraduate who died while diving with members of the British Sub-Aqua Club off the Cornish coast was told yesterday that several safety guidelines recommended by the club were ignored.

Mr Iain Baker, aged 19, of Milton Close, East Finchley, north London, died on March 26 while training with 12 other members of the Cambridge diving team. His body was found three weeks later.

Mr Baker, a classics student at Jesus College, dived in waters between 60 feet and 80 feet deep at Lamorna Cove, near Land's End. Deep water visibility by torchlight on the day of his death was 18 inches.

Mr Noel Horner, representing the Baker family, accused the diving team leaders of having a "carefree and careless" approach. He said Mr Baker was a very inexperienced diver who should have received greater care and attention from his colleagues.

Divers went down in pairs along an anchor rope from a dinghy. Mr Martin Dixon, an electrical engineer, of Trumpington Road, Cambridge, was the diver who went down with Mr Baker.

He told the inquest in Penzance that he was an experienced diver, but did not check Mr Baker's equipment before they began their descent, contrary to BSAC guidelines. "I'm afraid it was an oversight", he said.

The diving team leader, Mr Huw Williams, aged 22, of West London, said he had not checked visibility or underwater currents and that the divers had not used a marker buoy or a lifeline.

The inquest was adjourned until today.

## Diver 'ignored safety rules'



Miss Harper, who helped to identify haemophilia carriers (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Miss Katherine Harper, aged 27, a senior laboratory technician at the Institute of Child Health, in London, is a one in a hundred chance, has identified a gene sequence which makes it possible to spot a haemophilia carrier. No extraction of tissue is needed, just a simple blood test.

Miss Harper, working with Dr Marcus Pembrey, a senior lecturer in paediatric genetics, and a team of others, was accepted into a hospital laboratory after a fairly undistinguished educational record (eight grade 1 CSEs) at Ivybridge secondary modern school, in Plymouth.

She went on to take further exams in haematology. She worked in Saudi Arabia for three years and in her spare time studied sickle cell disease

## Carriers of disease identified

By Diana Pait

and other abnormalities of the blood and was awarded a fellowship for her thesis.

Dr Pembrey, who with Dr Robin Winter of the Medical Research Council was responsible for the launch of the project, said yesterday: "We have a close collaboration with the team at St Mary's Hospital medical school to use these latest techniques to help families with genetic disease."

One girl who is grateful for the screening she received at

the Institute is Miss Julie Calder, aged 19, from Wembley, north London, whose brother, Nicky, aged 10, is a haemophiliac. He goes to school each day in a helmet and is unable to join in any rough and tumble games.

Miss Calder said: "I have seen my brother growing up unable to play football and I know he feels a bit inferior sometimes. I didn't want that for my own children and I have always had the lingering fear that I might possibly be a haemophilia carrier."

"Now I know I am completely healthy, it's a great relief. I am engaged to be married and I wanted to know my chances."

Her story is told tomorrow afternoon on independent television.

## Bus crews demand inquiry into assaults

By Tony Sanstang

The Government yesterday responded to public concern at the increasing number of attacks on bus conductors and drivers by mustering four ministers from three departments to discuss the problem with a trade union delegation.

Joining the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, were his minister of state, Mr Giles Shaw; Mr David Mitchell, Under Secretary of State for Transport; and Mr Peter Bottomley, Under Secretary of State for Employment.

They met a delegation from the Transport General Workers' Union led by Mr Bill Morris, national secretary of its passenger services group, who presented a report designed to leave the Home Secretary in no doubt as to the anger of bus staff over this problem.

Noting that criminal injuries compensation records show bus workers second only to the police in the number of assaults suffered each year, with a London bus conductor starting one chance in six of being assaulted, the union repeated its long-standing call for a government inquiry.

The Home Office said that it would reply in writing in due course, and that its concern was demonstrated by the number of ministers present.

Assaults in London had risen to more than 1,000 a year and 2,000 in Greater Manchester, the ministers were told. In London, four men had been attacked the previous day.

## Napoleon's war against cheap brandies

By Derek Harris  
Commercial Editor

Courvoisier is to spend £1.8m on promoting sales of its cognac in Britain. Until five years ago cognac dominated brandy sales, but lower-price grape brandies, mostly from France but also from Spain and West Germany, have now taken about 40 per cent of the market.

However, in the 12 months to June cognac sales moved up 3.2 per cent, according to analysts by the Wine and Spirit Association.

In the same period there was a 17 per cent increase in releases from bond of other brandies.

Mr Mark Ridgwell, British divisional manager for Courvoisier, a subsidiary of the Canadian-based Hiram Walker company, said: "Cognac producers have not really done enough to explain what cognac is all about and we intend to remedy that."

Courvoisier plans to press the claims of cognac as an aperitif, mixed with fruit juices. It will also be promoted as a luxury drink, although in real terms its prices are claimed to be lower than before and more in line with other luxury drinks, undercutting for example most of the single malt whiskies.

Classifications of cognac can be confusing, Mr Ridgwell agrees. Scotch whiskies are usually marketed above a certain price level on minimum maturation periods.

## Ecologists may go green

The Ecology Party conference is to debate a motion today that its name be changed to the Green Party in two years' time.

Such a change, its proponents argue, would emphasize the party's international links while recognizing (and, by implication, appearing to share) the dramatic growth in recent years

of the European Green movement, especially in West Germany.

A strategy paper written for the conference, which ends tomorrow in Southampton, acknowledges that the party has had difficulty overcoming the tendency of the political system to "blur" the identity.

## Rank Travel holds rises to 12%

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Rank Travel, one of the top half-dozen package tour operators, yesterday announced price increases of up to 21 per cent for Spanish holidays next summer but its average price rise overall is less than 12 per cent. This is the lowest average price increase of any tour operator which has so far published brochures for summer 1985.

Horizon Travel has raised prices by about a fifth, Thomson Holidays by an average 17 per cent and Thomas Cook Holidays by 12 per cent. Spanish prices with these three operators have risen by between 17 per cent and 23 per cent.

Mr Peter Drew, Rank Travel's chairman and managing director, believes there will be a swing to self catering holidays

abroad, through one of its three tour operator subsidiaries, OSL. Rank claims market leadership in the villas and self-catering market where price rises are markedly lower than for holidays based in hotels.

The cost of OSL villa holidays in Spain are to rise by only 10 per cent compared with the 21 per cent increase in the cost of Spanish holidays in hotels offered by Rank's Wings operation. The average overall Wings rise is between 15 and 16 per cent, while that of OSL is only 8 per cent.

Rank's Ellerman Sunflight operation, which provides cheaper holidays in hotels in contrast to the more up-market Wings offerings, has average price rises of about 10 per cent.

Rise in holiday prices					
	Horizon	Thomson	Average % rise	Wings	OSL
Spain	23	20-23	17	10	13-14
Greece	14	12-13	8	5	2-3
Portugal	9-10	10	5	5	4
Yugoslavia	11	10	5	5	0
Malta	6	8	7	1	6

\* Limited programme.  
\*\* Not applicable.

Source: Horizon, Thomson, T. Cook, Rank.

## British Museum trustees plead for more funds

The British Museum is "gravely under-funded" and needs more money to maintain the standards which visitors expect, a trustees' report said yesterday.

It said there had been some "spectacular" missed buying opportunities in the three years since the last report was published, and the museum had lost some collections through lack of money or ability to meet sellers' requirements.

The most remarkable failure

was the loss of an important collection of icons. It also failed to buy a group of 74 Old Master drawings from the Chatsworth collection. The report refers to a shortage of funds for essential maintenance work at the museum.

The trustees call for greater public funding and tax exemption on gifts to the national collections "before more of the country's finest treasures are lost".

About three million people visit the museum each year - more than 8,000 a day. Lord Trend, chairman of the trustees, said yesterday: "If the Government policy is maintained as strictly as it has been and if the museum does not get as soon as possible, a more generous allocation of funds, it will not be able to go on being the expanding, lively, imaginative place one would like it to be."

The museum receives an annual purchase grant from the Government of £1.7m, compared with more than £3m for the National Gallery and £2m for the Tate Gallery, Lord Trend said.

## Saudi inquiry on lost heiress

Det Chief Supt George Ness and Det Insp Brian Chessman of Scotland Yard flew to Saudi Arabia yesterday to interview relatives of the missing heiress Miss Suha Hawa, aged 16.

The bottom half of a girl's body was found in a plastic sack underneath a Rolls-Royce car in London last month, and police believe it could be that of the missing heiress.

## Tory MP to step down

Sir William van Straubenzee, aged 60, Conservative MP for Wokingham for 25 years, announced last night that he would not be standing again at the next general election.

He is the chairman of the select committee on education and the arts and served in the Heath Government as Under Secretary of State for Education and Science and Minister of State for Northern Ireland.

## Falcon freed

A peregrine falcon found in an aircraft in Munich while being smuggled out of Britain has been released into the wild

## 'Ban cane' pressure mounts in county

By Tim Jones

Mid Glamorgan County Council was last night facing pressure to ban corporal punishment from its schools after a juvenile court had placed two brothers in its care because their mother refused to allow them to be caned.

The authority has offered to place the boys in a school three miles away that does not practice corporal punishment but that was unacceptable to the brothers and their mother.

Although it is the official policy of the controlling Labour group on the council to abolish the practice, it has rejected government proposals which will give parents the right to state whether their children should be subject to such corrective discipline.

Earlier this year Mr Philip Squire, a councillor and chairman of the education authority, said: "Sending a teacher into a classroom without a cane is like sending a boxer into the ring with one hand tied behind his back."

The case highlights the fact that more children are caned in Mid Glamorgan than in any other local education authority area. In the year 1980-81, the latest for which figures are available, 4,997 pupils or 10.5 per cent were corporally punished. In Barnet in London by comparison 172 children or 0.8 per cent were caned between 1982 and 1983.

The brothers aged 14 and 15, have not been attending their school since October 13 last year when the younger one was given one stroke of the cane by the headmaster for failing to turn up for detention. Their mother, a nurse, looked at the injuries and determined it would never again be allowed to happen.

On three occasions she has tried to take them back to school but failed because she will not accede to the demand of the headmaster that they must, like all other pupils, be subject to the discipline which prevails.

The brothers have been moved from their home and are to stay with relatives 10 miles away and attend another school which, on the latest available figures uses the cane about 150 times a year.

Their mother said yesterday: "The court had given others permission to physically abuse my children. I believe in discipline but I do not beat my children and therefore refuse to accept that others can do so."

The mother said the decision had split up a happy and stable home. "But in spite of the trauma it causes I will not allow my boys to be caned."

She is planning to take out a private prosecution for assault against the headmaster.

Mr Dafydd Elis Thomas, Plaid Cymru MP, said: "I have tried to get every authority in Wales to stop caning. It degrades the teacher and it degrades the pupil."

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## LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE

● Falklands debate ● Bloodbath warning ● Phone tapping ● South Africa

## Hattersley backs inquiry into Thatcher's conduct over Falklands

Reports by Alan Wood, Robert Morgan, Sheila Beardsall, Stephen Goodwin and John Winder

Nothing was more likely to bring the law into disrepute than the prosecution in a show trial under outdated and discredited Acts of Parliament of civil servants who believed they had a moral duty to expose deception. Mr Roy Hattersley, deputy leader of the Labour Party, said on the last day of the Labour conference in Blackpool.

He made that clear reference to the prosecution of Mr Clive Ponting under the Official Secrets Act in his reply to a debate on the Falkland Islands. A national executive statement deploring Conservative government policy towards the islands was approved by the conference, with a motion calling for an inquiry into Mrs Margaret Thatcher's conduct, of the Falklands war.

Mr Hattersley urged support for both, speaking on behalf of the national executive. "The sinking of the General Belgrano should be the subject of an immediate, objective, open inquiry and that inquiry should be under the terms of the 1921 (Tribunal of Inquiry) Act because that is the best hope we have of getting the full truth".

He said that the Commons should look at the conduct of its foreign affairs select committee on the matter when it returned. The central issue, the sinking of Belgrano, the loss of life, and

the effect on negotiations at the time, justified the inquiry. It was beyond dispute, now, that the Prime Minister had deceived the Commons, and, through the House, the people. "The Government consciously and cynically first withheld and distorted the truth and then wrote an elaborate web of deceit to cover up the initial deception".

Mr Thatcher posed as the guardian of the law, but nothing was more likely to bring it into disrepute than prosecution under outdated and discredited Acts of civil servants who believed they had a moral duty to expose deception.

"Such prosecutions are meant simply to deter other Government. They amount to show trials and show trials should have no place in a proper democracy".

The Government must talk to Argentina about the Falklands' long-term future. Negotiations had to begin sooner or later and should begin now.

The annexation of the islands by Argentina had to be resisted, but Britain's proper response to that act of aggression did not mean that Fortress Falklands could be supported for ever.

The £600m annual cost of the policy was the price they paid for Mrs Thatcher's pride. Four years ago, with the Junta in

power, the Government had been prepared to give the islands to Argentina and have them leased back but now it would not talk seriously about the island's future.

Mrs Eileen Macdonald Livingston, moving the resolution, said they now knew there was a possibility of a negotiated settlement and that the vessels which went to the South Atlantic carried nuclear weapons. The Tories were terrified that the truth would out.

Mr Dick Jones, Chelsea, said that the Prime Minister was in charge of formidable military forces, including nuclear weapons, and from what they knew of her actions in the South Atlantic she was not fit to control a penknife.

Mr Jim Slater, general secretary of the National Union of Seamen, said they wanted to know whether an honourable peace was deliberately and cynically sunk along with the Belgrano.

Mr Tam Dalyell, MP for Livingston, said it was a question of "Oh what a tangled web we weave when first we practise to deceive". He continued: "Ministers and the Prime Minister have told identifiable lies and we have to call them to account".

Swiss mediation, page 5  
Leading article, page 9

## Bloodbath if troops go, delegates are told

A proposal to withdraw British troops from Northern Ireland was rejected by a large majority after senior party figures said that it was a recipe for a bloodbath.

Mr Alex Kitson, for the national executive committee, said the troops would have to stay until security could be left safely in the hands of local forces that had the support of both communities.

He repeated Labour's support for a united Ireland, but emphasized that could be achieved only with the consent of all who lived there.

The motion on the withdrawal of troops was defeated by 4,625,000 votes to 450,000. Another calling for an end to the use of non-jury courts was

carried by three million votes to 2,624,000.

Mr Martin Flannery, chairman of the party's Parliamentary Committee on Northern Ireland and MP for Sheffield Hillsborough, said that there was a great danger of a bloodbath if troops were withdrawn from the province before a political solution was found.

He had spoken to Mr Gerry Adams, Provisional Sinn Féin MP for Belfast West, and others and they had not said they wanted British troops out straight away.

Mr Peter Archer, MP for Warley West and the party's spokesman on Northern Ireland, said the next Labour government would end the use of plastic bullets

## NEC defeated in vote on South Africa links

A strongly worded motion calling for a vigorous policy of opposition to the South African regime and apartheid and in particular for the severing of economic, military, and diplomatic links with South Africa was carried by the conference on a show of hands.

That was against the advice of the national executive which had wanted it remitted only because of the reference to the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

Mrs Gwyneth Duwaedy, explaining the executive's reasons, said the "Durban Six" who had taken refuge in the British consulate had the right to protection. She said: "It is important, far

from doing what Mrs Thatcher is doing, putting the most degrading pressure on these people to leave that sanctuary, that we should maintain an outpost, a listening post, and some means of offering support to those people in South Africa most in need".

During the debate Mr Niall Sookoo, Lewisham East, said an article in *The Times* had drawn his attention to the fact that a Labour MP had business interests in South Africa. He called on "any MP who has business links with South Africa to resign immediately".

The conference overwhelmingly supported the condemnation of sales of equipment to Iran and Iraq which could be used in the worsening war.

## Government asked to deny phone tapping

The Government was challenged, by the general secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union, to deny reports that the telephones of striking miners are being tapped.

Mr Bryan Stansley, said during a debate on civil liberties: "The seeming coincidences of the police always appearing to have the good luck to be there when the miners start picketing are becoming so frequent it cannot be mere coincidence".

He called on the Government to set up an independent inquiry to hear evidence from those concerned about the allegations.

The conference passed a motion condemning the increasing use of the legal system for political ends by the Government and another instructing the next Labour administration to give the Press Council legal powers to enforce the right of reply.

Delegates also gave unanimous approval to a motion to include in the next Labour Party manifesto a commitment to restore trade union rights to employees at Government Communication Headquarters.

At the end of the conference, Mr Jim Mortimer, general secretary of the party, urged party activists not to scorn MPs and local councillors. There was no conflict between parliamentary representation and popular activity and struggle. Both were necessary.

## Working miners catalogue strike's violence, intimidation and abuse

The following is the majority of the first two sections of the report, dealing with attacks on working miners and on the police, and a summary of the final section on attacks on coal board staff and property.

## Attacks on working miners and working miners property

**MARCH**  
13. Three hundred flying pickets from Yorkshire forced the closure of a Nottingham pit after fights and scuffles with miners who wanted to continue working. At Bilston Glen many miners who arrived intending to work were intimidated into a hasty about-turn by the prospect of running a gauntlet of about 300

A report on "the systematic intimidation, the planned attacks, the unprovoked violence" arising from the miners' strike was published yesterday by the Derbyshire-based National Working Miners' Committee.

The 25-page report, entitled *The Miners' Dispute: A Catalogue of Violence*, presents a list, which does not claim to be comprehensive, of violent incidents from the beginning of the dispute up to last Wednesday. It says that 7,121 people have been arrested for offences in connection with the dispute, 790 people have been injured, of whom 65 suffered serious injuries, 2 miners have committed suicide, 2 have died as a result of picket line incidents and 255 miners have been reported injured.

The introduction to the report says: "The working miners are in the front line of the fight for freedom and democracy in Britain today."

"Since the beginning of this dispute every working miner, every day, as he leaves his home to go to work, must face the possibility that his wife, his children, his family will be abused, threatened, or even attacked whilst he is away."

"We have published this Catalogue of Violence to remind political leaders, union leaders and members of the public that the operations of the present leadership of our union have led to unprecedented hardship, injury and material loss for significant numbers of ordinary working people."

house who told him: "We will not stop you going to work but bear in mind you have got a wife and kids in there". He had frequently received threatening calls throughout the night and the word "scab" had been daubed on his car.

John Roberts, a quality control inspector from Markham colliery, said that his car had been stoned, oil poured on his roof, a ball-bearing hurled at his window and that another vehicle had swerved in a deliberate attempt to overturn his own car.

28. John Philip Urwin, 29, a Staffordshire NUM official, appeared at Fenton Magistrates in Stoke-on-Trent charged with assaulting a worker miner and damaging his car. The hearing was adjourned until October 3.

29. A striking miner who set fire to a coach being used to ferry working miners to Bickershaw Colliery at Leigh, Lancashire, was given a jail sentence at Bolton Crown Court. Joseph Ashton, 37, was sentenced to nine months imprisonment, six months of which were suspended. He admitted arson.

## Attacks on the police and police property

**MARCH**  
15. Violence occurred at Ollerion colliery, near Mansfield, where police officers prevented 300 pickets from blocking the main gate as the 450 man day shift arrived for work. Five pickets were arrested, working miners were punched and police officers were charged with assaulting a worker miner and damaging his car. The hearing was adjourned until October 3.

20. Scuffles took place between miners and police outside the NUM's Barnsley headquarters. Five miners were arrested for violent picketing and a police officer was hit by a brick.

24. Between seven hundred and eight hundred pickets gathered at Hill colliery in South Derbyshire, where ten arrests were made after a police officer was injured and three police coaches were damaged.

28. Eight police officers were hurt during scuffles on a picket line outside the NCB area headquarters in Doncaster. One of them, PC Stephen Fairbrother, 23, collapsed and was taken to hospital. He was later released unhurt. Fifteen miners who clashed with police during the Doncaster picket were later fined a total of £1,540 at Doncaster Magistrates' Court. In all, twenty two pickets appeared variously accused of breach of the peace, assault and criminal damage.

29. A police officer was dragged along in a car in a go-slow on the M1 on the South Yorkshire-Derbyshire border.

**APRIL**  
4. In South Wales, eleven miners were arrested after police had been attacked outside the Port Talbot steelworks.

6. Thirty-nine arrests were made in clashes between pickets and police at Port Talbot steelworks, where 350 men from Nottinghamshire and Northumberland had assembled.

10. Seventy-eight pickets were arrested and six police officers were hurt outside Cresswell and Babbington Collieries in Nottinghamshire.

11. Police found four-inch nails welded into weapons on the ground on a picket line at Silverdale colliery, near Stoke-on-Trent, North Staffordshire.

13. A lead-filled bottle cap with four screws sticking out was thrown at a police line. One police officer was injured.

19. Several police officers were injured at Wivenhoe Docks as pickets tried to stop coal imports.

**MAY**  
2. Nine arrests were made when police stopped miners' cars on the A38 on the Derbyshire border. Stones were thrown at the police. In County Durham a police officer suffered a broken arm during an incident at the Inkeraman opencast mine and another was hit on the head by a missile thrown at Lumley colliery, near Stoke-on-Trent, North Staffordshire.

3. At Harworth Colliery 20 miners were arrested in clashes with police.

5. Nineteen pickets were arrested and one police officer was slightly injured when 2,000 miners laid siege to Hucknall Colliery, north of Nottingham.

## A policeman lying injured at Gascoigne Wood, Selby - one of the many victims of violence during the miners' dispute.

9. Five men were arrested and two police officers hurt at Pye colliery in Nottinghamshire where 2,300 pickets had gathered.

10. A St John Ambulance Brigade hut used by police was burnt down at Gleding Colliery, Nottinghamshire. At Cresswell, there were thirteen arrests for criminal damage, public order offences and assaults on police. Twenty police officers were hurt in the scuffles and three required hospital treatment.

11. At Silverdale colliery in Nottinghamshire, thirty arrests were made as police endured a barrage of stone-throwing.

12. Three-inch nails hammered into wood and put inside paper bags were found in roads near Newbould and Annersley collieries. Other such nails were concealed in cigarette packets.

15. Fifty-five men appeared in court facing charges including riot after Monday's mass rally in Mansfield. Eighty-eight arrests were made and forty police officers hurt during the incident.

22. Two police officers were slightly injured when a concrete block was thrown through a window of their van near Rufford Colliery, Mansfield.

25. At Wellbeck colliery, North Nottinghamshire, 45 men were arrested. Five miners tried to pass 150 pickets. Fights then broke out and two police officers were injured.

30. Eighty-four people were arrested and sixty-four injured at Orgrave, Stones, wooden fencing, a shovel and a bucket were thrown at police. They were also bombarded with smoke bombs and firecrackers and one officer sustained a broken leg.

31. At Orgrave, miners had left a telegraph pole, a battering ram, barbed wire and a burning portable across the road in order to frustrate the police. Thirty-five pickets were arrested and 16 police officers were injured. A police horse, Argyle, cut his leg.

Three miners were arrested outside an NCB office and a police officer was injured.

**JUNE**  
1. At Orgrave, ten arrests were made and one police officer was injured in violent clashes.

2. Nineteen men were arrested at Orgrave and 20 injured, including five police.

7. Violence flared at Orgrave, where 23 were arrested. Eight police officers were hurt and three burnt by paint-throwing.

8. One hundred and twenty arrests were made on the miners' march through London. Two police officers were injured and a woman was knocked down and trampled.

15. Mr Robert Clay, Labour MP for Sunderland North, was convicted of obstructing a police officer at a picket line at Tow Law. He was fined £30 and ordered to pay £50 costs.

18. At Malby, near Rotherham, 29 arrests were made and one police officer had a suspected broken nose.

style gang, apparently led by a woman, which spearheaded a day of unprecedented violence in Yorkshire pit villages. They were dressed in camouflage jackets, boiler suits and balaclavas helmets.

24. Forensic scientists examined three suspected petrol bombs found by police after they had clashed with pickets in a Yorkshire pit village. They were discovered in the garden of a house in Armthorpe, near Doncaster after running battles outside Markham colliery.

31. Paul Wilkinson went to work at Eastington. Arrests were made and several police hurt when pickets charged.

**SEPTEMBER**  
1. A police horse was stoned to the ground and injured and three police officers had glass showered in their eyes when their coach was attacked in the worst violence so far in the dispute. Pickets gathered outside Kiveton Park colliery in South Yorkshire. Windcreens were shattered together with two large windows of a Metropolitan Police coach as it was pelted with rocks.

7. Thirteen people, including a policeman, were hurt at Kellingly colliery, North Yorkshire, where 4,000 pickets gathered. Police were showered with broken glass and pieces of concrete outside the pit, known as Big K, where two men are working. An ITN car was overturned and set on fire. £10,000 worth of camera equipment was stolen.

Twenty-four men from Barnsley and Rotherham areas appeared before Selby magistrates on public order offences. They were remanded on bail for a week. Two policemen, PCs Peter Blackburn and John Burrows are now in Postlefract Infirmary with ribs and head injuries.

11. An array of weapons used by miners' pickets was put on show by police, included were a heavy chain, ball-beats and baton traps designed to maim men, horses and dogs.

Two pickets who covered a road with spiked belts to stop police

escorting a miner to work were fined £750 each at Doncaster Sheriff Court. The two men were named as Cameron Cowher, 29, of Russell Court and Alex Kinninmonth, 35, of Oram Road, Doncaster.

## Attacks on National Coal Board staff and property

Among about 40 incidents listed are:

**MAY**  
8. Twenty-three men were arrested at Hutton as pickets prevented a conveyer from leaving. Three lorry windcreens were smashed.

**JUNE**  
27. At the NCB Regional office in Doncaster, 37 people, 19 of them women, were assaulted, hit by stones or otherwise threatened. One girl was taken to hospital after being punched in the mouth.

**JULY**  
18. Thirteen terrified NCB managers and maintenance staff were rescued by police after being held at a pit for 11 hours. Windows were smashed and other property damaged.

31. Six articulated lorries which had been moving coal from Nottinghamshire pits to Power Stations were destroyed, causing £200,000 damage. The vehicles belonged to a Midlands haulage company.

**AUGUST**  
23. After Paul Wilkinson returned to work, hundreds of miners went to Eastington colliery, Co Durham, to protest. Police said that the men "ran riot". Office staff were forced to shelter in corridors as bricks smashed windows, petrol was set

flying and the 300 pickets rampaged through the colliery car park. Six cars were damaged, including that of the colliery manager. Five police officers were injured and four pickets arrested.

Leading article, letters, page 9



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India and Pakistan on holiday

# Death mars festivities as religious fanatics bomb Punjab procession

From Michael Haggerty, Delhi

It is the festive season in India and people are dying as a result. Generally though, it is a good-hearted, good-humoured time of year, when most people have a jolly and noisy time, and not much work gets done for days on end.

People die because the festivities draw large crowds together and large crowds make tempting targets for crazed religious fanatics, particularly if the crowds are Hindu and the bombers are Sikhs. Two people died and 31 were hurt when terrorists threw a bomb at a crowd celebrating the Dussehra, Hindu festival at Bhatinda, Punjab, this week. The celebrations - a kind of eastern Guy Fawkes Night - were cancelled in the district.

Other people die because religious fervour incites the devoted to lead processions through areas populated by devotees of a rival persuasion, with turbulent results. In Srinagar yesterday there was a 24-hour curfew after a procession by Shia Muslims celebrating the tenth day of the month of Moharram got into a riot in an area populated by the majority Sunnis.

When stones started flying and lathi charges and tear gas failed to disperse the rival gangs, police resorted to rifle shots in the air, one of which killed a 20-year-old woman watching watching from an upper-storey.

Like many things in India, the procession is a religious and political side - the Shias are supporters of the new Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, Mr G. M. Shah, and the people who staged the procession were supporters of his supplanted rival, Dr Karooq Abdullah.

Thirteen people died when a factory making fire crackers, without which no Indian celebration could possibly take place, blew up. Eight shops collapsed in the blast in

but his image as the father of the Indian nation is very much present, and everybody stayed away from work to mark the day. Many people took off the day between Gandhi's birthday and Dussehra, making a three-day holiday in the middle of the week.

It was because impossible to do things which in normal times are merely difficult, like getting one's telephone repaired.

Dussehra was the big one, though. This celebrates the triumph of Rama - another incarnation of Vishnu the Preserver - over the wicked King of Sri Lanka, who stole his wife, Sita. The king, is supposed to be immensely intelligent and so is depicted with 10 heads. However, because stealing Rama's wife was not a clever thing to do he is also often shown with a donkey's head as well.

Ravana, his brother and his son were portrayed in effigy in 680 open spaces in Delhi. At the Ram Lila ground - the name means "Rama's doing" - the effigies were 80ft high, built of papier mâché over a bamboo frame, and stuffed with brushwood and fire crackers.

Watched by President Zail Singh, Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister and Mr David Lange, New Zealand's Prime Minister, and half a million other people, the story of Rama and Ravana and the rescue of Sita, with the aid of the King of the monkeys, Hanuman, was retold by actors and dancers on wagons drawn by bullocks.

After a firework display, fiery arrows were shot at the vast red-and-blue effigies, guided by wires. The arrows did not quite reach the targets, but they were set on fire anyway.

Food triumphed over evil again, and we all went home to wait for the next festival, Dewali, the Festival of Lights. We shall only have to wait.

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## Australians poised for December general election

From Tony Dubondia, Melbourne

Australians look certain to go to the polls to elect a new federal Government on December 1, more than a year ahead of schedule.

Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, is understood to have decided on the date on Monday and to have informed ministers and key members of the Labour Party.

Yesterday virtually every radio, television station and evening newspaper was carrying a story tipping a December 1 election.

The Liberal-National Party opposition would need a swing of 3.2 per cent to wrest government from the Labour Party. Not since 1977 will a Government have gone into an election with such a clear lead in opinion polls.

According to a poll published in *The Age* newspaper in Melbourne today, the Government's popularity was 55 per cent; the coalition parties, 37 per cent; and the Australian Democrats, 7 per cent.

It is understood that Mr Hawke intended to make a formal announcement next Thursday but now that the election date has become public knowledge he is expected to bring the announcement forward to early next week.

Sir Ninian Stephen, the Governor General, returns from overseas on Tuesday and will have to receive a formal request for an election.

A parliamentary redistribution has been completed and the House of Representatives enlarged to 148 seats. If the result of the last election, held on March 5, 1983, were translated to the enlarged house the Labour Party would have 89 seats and the Liberal-National party coalition 59. The present state of the parties is: Labour, 75, and the Liberal-National Party coalition, 50.

The announcement will honour Mr Hawke's pledge made two weeks ago that he would announce a date in early October.

## Strike turns Disneyland laughter to gloom

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

There are plenty of smiling faces at "the happiest place on earth" this week, although just beneath the surface gloomy countenances abound.

California's famous Disneyland amusement park is open for business but pickets march outside the gates as about 2,000 employees from five unions go into the second week of a strike over wages and contracts.

Indeed it has not been a jolly summer for the folks who man Fantasyland and the other Disney rides and exhibits. Thousands of tourists stayed away and Disneyland reported one of its worst years in history. Now the strike continues. The other Disneyland officials tried to remove pickets from ticket booth entrances, and were successful in moving strikers from their property. A court hearing on the issue is due on October 17.

Park officials claimed strikers had scattered nails in the roadway.

This week 2,000 members of 21 non-striking unions at Disneyland voted to support their colleagues, but they remain at work.

That means that with management filling in and extra staff being hired, the rides are functioning as usual.

Outwardly it looks fairly normal, although one park worker claimed that beneath the efficient exterior "there is total chaos".

The priority at Disneyland has been to keep the rides open and although a federal mediator is meeting unions and park officials, no end is in sight to the strike.

Signs at the front ticket booths tell visitors that eight of the rides are closed, but officials say they usually shut down at this time of year.

## Vietnam drags its heels over political prisoners

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

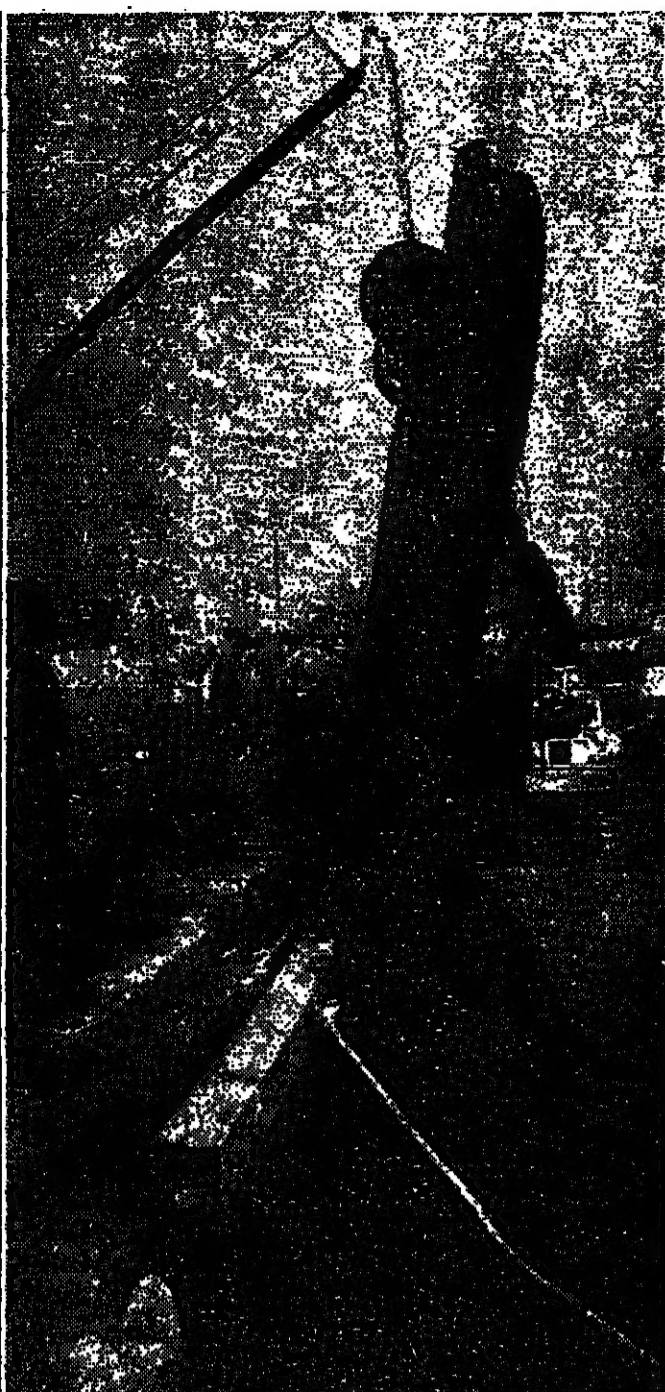
Vietnam is playing for time on an American request that up to 40,000 people political prisoners in reeducation camps, and children of US servicemen and their mothers be allowed to leave the country over the next two years for settlement in the United States.

While agreeing to take the proposal back to Hanoi for further consideration Mr Le Mai, the Assistant Foreign Minister, maintained that the deal must involve "all" prisoners, criminal as well as political. He refused absolutely to specify what figures were represented by "all" but it is believed to be about twice the

10,000 prisoners mentioned in the American offer.

Mr Mai heads a delegation which has spent three days in Geneva talking to officials of the UN High Commission for Refugees, representatives of recipient countries and the Intergovernmental Commission for Migration, which, on behalf of UNHCR, runs the orderly departures programme. This has enabled 70,000 Vietnamese to leave by air since 1979.

He indicated that the children and their mothers, whom he called "a humanitarian question, a US responsibility", were not a problem. About 3,000 have left in recent years.



Search called off. A car is lifted from New York's East River, where divers found eight cars, two with bodies in them. Police abandoned their search for a "graveyard" after a bone they thought was human was found to be from an animal. The bodies were a policeman and a gangster.

## Strikers in Iceland halt capital

Reykjavik (Reuters) - Iceland's right-wing Government, swept to power last year by public anger over a 150 per cent inflation rate, is facing strikes by unions dissatisfied with its attempts to reform the economy.

A nationwide walkout by 17,000 public employees began on Thursday, bringing transport in Reykjavik to a standstill and emptying government offices.

Iceland's ports and international airport closed yesterday as strikers defied a government order to man essential services.

When the right formed a Government in May 1983, the unions accepted a 25 per cent pay cut, a 10-month strike ban, a 14 per cent devaluation and an end to inflation-indexed wages.

In return, the Government promised to cut the inflation rate.

The annual rise in the cost of living is down to 15 per cent, but the unions complain that this has been achieved only by impoverishing the working man. Public sector employees have asked for wage rises of up to 40 per cent.

● AMSTERDAM: The Dutch socialist trade union federation, FNV, has voted to launch strikes and other protests against cuts proposed in social security payments, and to aim for a shorter working week (Reuters reports). At a congress in Amsterdam on Thursday, delegates unanimously approved a threat of strikes unless Parliament rejected government plans to cut unemployment and sickness benefits. FNV said.

Programmes scheduled for screening in the 1984/85 season of The South Bank Show include:

**ALAN BENNETT**  
a self-portrait of his background and his work from *Beyond the Fringe* to *An Englishman Abroad* and his first feature film, *Private Functions*

**JOSEPH HELLER**  
the author of *Catch 22* and *Something Happened*: filmed in New York, looking at the city in which he grew up and talking about his latest novel, *God Knows*

**MSTISLAV ROSTROPOVICH**  
the first full-length film profile of the great Russian cellist: in concert, conducting the London Philharmonia and accompanying his wife, the singer Galina Vishnevskaya, at his own festival at Aldeburgh

**PAUL McCARTNEY**  
working again with George Martin, who produced 17 Beatle hits, re-recording and, for the first time in public, singing some of his finest songs as he works on his new film, *Give My Regards To Broadstreet*

**ANTHONY BURGESS**  
**ON DH LAWRENCE**  
a specially commissioned television essay filmed in Nottingham and Cornwall, to mark the 100th anniversary of Lawrence's birth

**IAN McKELLEN**  
documenting a year in the life of one of Britain's most distinguished actors, with extracts from plays, diaries and his work during his first year with the National Theatre Company

**NORMAN NICHOLSON**  
a film by John Read shot in Cumbria, of one of Britain's finest poets

**CHAGALL**  
a study of the work of one of the world's greatest living painters

**PHOENIX DANCE**  
a film of an extraordinary new young British dance company from Leeds

**MAX WALL**  
a unique film about the affinity between this great music hall actor and the plays of Samuel Beckett

**ALAN BLEASDALE**  
the author of *Boys From The Blackstuff* and *Scully*, filmed in Liverpool at work on his latest project, a musical play about Elvis Presley

**OLIVIER MESSIAEN**  
a profile of one of the world's most celebrated and elusive living composers, including performances from his work, filmed in Paris and the studio

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## Swiss hint of Falkland mediation

From a Correspondent, Buenos Aires

Speculation about efforts to bring Britain and Argentina back to the negotiating table has been aroused by the three-day visit here of the Swiss Foreign Minister, Mr Pierre Aubert.

Mr Aubert met top Argentine officials and local British officials. Switzerland has officially represented British interests in Argentina since the conflict over the Falkland Islands. Talks between Argentina and Britain began in Bern last July but soon broke down.

The speculation in the Argentine press increased on Thursday when Mr Aubert met Señor Dante Caputo, the Foreign Minister.

But despite Mr Aubert's public affirmation that his country is willing to provide "good offices" once again for talks, a local diplomatic source familiar with the visit cautioned against concluding that this was the purpose of Mr Aubert's presence in Buenos Aires.

Many people here believe that support for Argentina's call for a negotiated settlement to the Falklands dispute has been greatly strengthened by the announcement late on Thursday that Argentina has reached a diplomatic solution to its long-standing territorial dispute with Chile over jurisdiction in the Beagle Channel.

## Pope prompts pact on Beagle Channel

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Chile and Argentina have reached broad agreement in the 100-year dispute over ownership of the Beagle Channel, with the help of mediation by the Pope, the Vatican said yesterday.

But rumblings of discontent in Buenos Aires mean that parliamentary ratification is not a foregone conclusion.

Britain will be watching the reaction closely for the possible effects of the final treaty on the Falklands dispute.

No text has yet been released but it is understood the terms allow Chile to retain sovereignty over Leanos, Picton and Nueva, three islands in the channel. Argentina is said to have been granted oil and mineral rights on the Atlantic continental shelf to the east of the islands.

The dispute over the islands and, more recently the rights to exploit the surrounding territorial waters, began when sovereignty was given to Chile in 1881.

A referendum has to be held before final agreement is given to the draft proposals which should be ready within days.



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## Extended atoll tests a blow to New Zealand

From W P Reeves, Wellington

The French decision to continue testing nuclear weapons at Mururoa atoll in the South Pacific for another 15 years was described yesterday as "appalling news" by the acting Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr Geoffrey Palmer.

New Zealand's ambassador to Paris is to make a vigorous protest.

The news of the French decision was relayed by journalists visiting the atoll. Mr Palmer said "every man and woman in the South Pacific will regard the decision as a bitter blow to their hopes". New Zealand would continue to work with its South Pacific neighbours, through the United Nations and in other international bodies, to ensure that the prediction did not come true.

## Communist abstention saves Craxi coalition

From John Earle, Rome

The Communists have saved Signor Bettino Craxi's coalition Government by abstaining in a Parliamentary vote on a motion calling for the resignation of the Christian Democrat Foreign Minister, Signor Giulio Andreotti, because of his links with the jailed Sicilian financier, Michele Sindona.

During the debate, Signor Andreotti was attacked by the opposition for his friendship with Sindona and for using his influence as Prime Minister in 1974 to promote a plan, foiled by the Bank of Italy, to save the Sindona banking empire out of public funds.

At the end of the debate the

left-wing radicals and their allies tabled the surprise motion, which was defeated by 199 votes to 101. About 50 members of the five coalition parties voted against the Foreign Minister, but the 154 Communists abstained, thereby ensuring the government's survival. A Communist spokesman said the motion was "a purely propagandist move".

Meanwhile, Sindona who has been temporarily extradited from serving a 25-year fraud sentence in the United States, is being interrogated at a prison in northern Italy on Italian charges of complicity in murder and fraudulent bankruptcy.

## Anzus tests air power

From Our Correspondent, Wellington

Whatever uncertainties cloud the future of Anzus in the face of New Zealand's ban on nuclear ship visits, the alliance will be in full military evidence over the next two weeks.

The three partners - the United States, Australia and New Zealand - yesterday began tagging the biggest military air exercise held in this country since the Second World War. American F15 and F16 fighter bombers, flown in from South Korea, are joining Australian

## Lebanon baffles Swedes by returning refugees

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

The fate of more than 2,000 refugees from Lebanon who have asked for political asylum in Sweden hung in the balance yesterday.

A new, tougher policy of deporting the refugees automatically was suspended when two families who had been sent back were returned to Sweden from Beirut.

Sweden demanded an explanation from the Lebanese Government and suspended most deportations until the situation is clarified.

Refugees arriving direct from Beirut at Arlanda, Stockholm's international airport, last night were being allowed to stay in temporary accommodation.

However a police spokesman in the southern port of Trelleborg said that refugees arriving on ferries from East Germany and Poland would still be sent back.

Mr Bjorn Weibo, a spokesman for the immigration authority, said he feared a "flood" of refugees from Lebanon if deportations were not allowed to continue.



# Guatemala reluctant to disclose secret deal with Britain on Belize

From Christopher Thomas, Guatemala City

Britain and Guatemala have agreed in principle to reopen consular relations in an attempt to speed up a solution to the dispute over the former British colony of Belize. All diplomatic links have been severed since 1981.

The agreement was secretly reached in New York on July 6 between officials of all three countries. Since then, Guatemala has displayed a distinct reluctance to make a public announcement.

The wording of a joint communiqué has not been decided. Finally, Guatemala wants it to mention Belize but it will have to be in general terms if it is to be acceptable to Britain.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, met Señor Fernando Andrade, the Guatemalan ambassador, briefly in San José last Saturday morning in an attempt to clear the way for a public announcement. They were in Costa Rica for a summit of European and Latin American foreign ministers.

Señor Andrade, a moderate in Guatemalan terms, fluent in English and a favourite among Western diplomats explained to Sir Geoffrey that the faces a delicate domestic dilemma.

He encountered strong criticism from right-wingers over the reestablishment of diplomatic relations a few days ago with Spain, which were severed when the panish Embassy in Guatemala City was burnt down during rioting in 1980. An agreement to reopen consular relations with Britain would

inevitably result in further right-wing criticism. Guatemala is due to hold presidential elections next year to end 31 years of military dictatorship. Señor Andrade is not a contender but some Western diplomats believe he could be called upon to serve. It is possible that he will not risk further political trouble by announcing a diplomatic accord with Britain before the elections, unless it becomes clear that the poll is going to be inordinately delayed.



The United States, which has made three diplomatic attempts to mediate between Britain and Guatemala, one of which lasted for three years, has privately told both countries that it believes consular relations should be urgently reestablished to facilitate direct negotiations. The US, which is itself anxious to end more than five years of cold relations with Guatemala, believes a settlement over Belize would encourage a more favourable inter-

national view of Guatemala, a country accused of severe human rights violations. Belize, a colony since 1862, was given independence in 1981, resulting in the breach of consular relations. Diplomatic relations were downgraded to consular level 20 years ago when Britain granted internal self-government to the territory, known as British Honduras until 1973.

Negotiations over Guatemala's territorial claims to Belize have been going on in the United Nations building in New York - although not strictly under the UN aegis - and the tense atmosphere apparently moved suddenly into a more consiliatory phase on July 6, the third bargaining session. Sir Geoffrey acknowledged in San José on Saturday that relations between the two countries seemed to have improved sharply.

An agreement over Belize is not regarded as imminent, but negotiations have been hampered by the lack of diplomatic machinery. Britain maintains a small staff in an "interest section" of the Swiss Embassy in Guatemala City. In fact, it operates from the former British Ambassador's residence, a white colonial-style mansion on the edge of town.

● This latest development leaves four countries with whom Britain does not have diplomatic relations, Albania, Argentina, Cambodia and Libya (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).



Going, gone: Challenger's crew waving as they leave their quarters yesterday before blasting off (right). The astronauts are (front row) Kathryn Sullivan, Sally Ride; (middle) Paul Scully-Power, Robert Crippen, David Leestma; (back) Jon McBride, Marc Carnean.

## Record seven-up launch for shuttle

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The space shuttle Challenger soared spectacularly into orbit at dawn yesterday, with a record crew of seven, on an earth and weather-surveying mission that includes the first space walk by an American woman.

The ambitious eight-day mission, mainly Earth-oriented, will also practise techniques for refuelling orbiting satellites, such as the Landsat series, for the first time.

"This is really a nice vehicle," said Robert Crippen, the 47-year-old commander, who is making his fourth shuttle flight, as Challenger rose from the Kennedy Space centre at Cape Canaveral, Florida.

The space walk by Dr Kathryn Sullivan, aged 32, a geologist and oceanographer, and Lieutenant-commander David Leestma, aged 35, on the fifth day, will be for the satellite refuelling experiment.

Dr Sally Ride, making her second shuttle flight, was yesterday deploying a 5,000-lb satellite, a \$40m (£32m) machine designed to study processes that control climate. It has equipment that can detect ancient stream-beds under featureless desert sands, and search for lost cities.

Also on the mission is Marc Carnean, aged 35, the first Canadian payload specialist in space. He is to study the effects of acid rain on Canadian lakes.

Dr Paul Scully-Power, aged 40, an Australian-born navy oceanographer, will photo-map large ocean eddies, whose existence was documented from space less than two years ago.

The Challenger - the co-pilot is Jon McBride, aged 41 - is scheduled to land at the Kennedy Space Centre on October 13, after 132 orbits.

### MISSION HIGHLIGHTS

- Blast-off: October 5, 1203BST
- Duration: Eight days, five hours, 20 minutes
- Orbital altitude: 218 miles
- Landing due: October 13, 1725BST at Kennedy Space Centre
- First shuttle flight with seven-person crew
- First shuttle flight with two United States women (Dr Sally Ride, Dr Kathryn Sullivan)
- First United States woman to walk in space (Dr Sullivan), due on Tuesday
- Deployment of satellite to measure energy Earth receives from Sun, helping to forecast weather.

## Zimbabwe police face hush-up trial

From Jan Raath Harare

Zimbabwe's Attorney-General is to be asked to charge senior policemen who allegedly tried to stop investigations into the death of four people killed by troops of the controversial Fifth Brigade.

The police are also to be urged to investigate the conduct of the four officers during another case involving the death of two civilians also said to have been killed by the security forces. The officers are alleged to have attempted to stop inquiries there too.

Senior Assistant Commissioner E. T. Svaruka, former commander of Zimbabwe's police support unit, Assistant Commissioner Noah Mvere, former officer commanding Matabeleland North province, a chief superintendent commanding Hwange district and a superintendent, were told by Senior Regional Magistrate Gordon Geddes at the end of the inquest yesterday on the four people that their evidence was untrustworthy.

Mr Geddes found that Lieutenant Edias Ndlovu, his wife Jennifer, and an unidentified man and a woman had not been killed in crossfire between Fifth Brigade troops and anti-government guerrillas, as the soldiers alleged.

Instead, he said, the four had been apprehended by the soldiers, driven to a spot near the village of Lupane, about 100 miles from Bulawayo, and murdered. Wounds indicated they had been killed like animals being hunted with spears.

The bodies were found in a shallow grave, hands tied behind their backs.

Mr Geddes praised a fellow magistrate, Mr George Romilly, without whose perseverance, he said, the affair would not have come to light. Mr Romilly last year queried police dockets describing the death of the four as accidental, when he saw autopsy reports showing bayonet wounds.

He was threatened with detention for being "subversive" by Mr Mvere, who told the magistrate he had no right to deal with matters of security.

A crucial witness was Mr Joe Mpabanga, who was apprehended with Lieutenant Ndlovu. He was originally named as being one of the victims, but last week arrived at the court, saying he wished to give evidence.

## Mitterrand satisfies Habré on Libya

From Diana Geddes, Paris

President Hissène Habré emerged from his meeting at the Elysée Palace with President Mitterrand yesterday declaring himself "very satisfied" with the talks and optimistic about the departure of Libyan troops from his country.

M Habré, who had earlier expressed grave doubts about Libya's intentions, said the Libyans had made an undertaking to withdraw from the rebel-occupied north of Chad. "I believe that they will withdraw," he said.

M. Michele Vauzelle, the Elysée spokesman, said the talks had taken place in a "good atmosphere of mutual confidence and good will". France intended to continue, and if possible strengthen, its ties of friendship and cooperation with Chad.

As for the contentious Franco-Libyan pact for the withdrawal of their troops from Chad, which was concluded without consultation with Chad itself, M Vauzelle said that

Chad and France were now "both agreed on the merits of the pact".

The conflict in Chad was also the main topic at the so-called "mini-summit" at the Elysée yesterday afternoon between President Mitterrand and Presidents Habré, Omar Bongo of Gabon, who is on a three-day visit to France, Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, who is on a private visit, and Sékou Mobutu of Zaïre, who is also on a private visit.

M Vauzelle described the talks, which lasted one hour, not as a mini-summit but as an "informal friendly meeting with African chiefs". He declined to say whether any pressure had been brought to bear on President Habré to attend peace talks at Brazzaville on the Chadian conflict, under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity, or whether President Mobutu had made any comment on the withdrawal of Zaïrean troops from Chad.



Storm before the calm: President Mitterrand and President Habré at the Elysée Palace before their talks on France's troop-withdrawal agreement with Libya.

### Ferry disaster

Antananarivo (Reuters) - At least 53 ferry passengers were feared dead after their boat sank off the Malagasy coast 380 miles north-east of here, Madagascar radio reported. Only 17 of the more than 70 passengers were saved.

## Le Grange lashes apartheid opponents

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

In an address to the Transvaal Congress of the ruling National Party in Alberton, near Johannesburg, Mr Le Grange said that more than 90 per cent of the UDF's office-bearers had been members of either the ANC or the SACP before they were banned.

The minister's statement was the strongest government

attack yet on the UDF. One of the UDF's three national presidents, Mr Archie Gumede, a former ANC member, is among the six fugitives from the security police who have been sheltering in the British consulate in Durban since September 13. The other five are members of the Natal Indian Congress.

Mr Le Grange's aides are confident their candidate will perform well. He is an accomplished and aggressive debater who has already shown his mettle during the 13 televised debates which took place during the primary campaign.

The confrontation, organized by the League of Women Voters, will not be a debate in the British sense, but a glorified joint press conference. The two candidates will not actually talk to or question each other. Instead, each will make opening and closing statements and answer questions from a panel

## Kohl's visit to China raises hopes on trade

From Our Own Correspondent Bonn

Chancellor Helmut Kohl leaves today for a week's visit to China and Pakistan during which an agreement may be signed to assemble 20,000 Volkswagen cars and to produce 100,000 engines a year in Shanghai.

Trade and economic relations will dominate his talks with Chinese leaders. West Germany is China's third largest trading partner, with turnover last year amounting to DM4.71bn (£1.246bn).

Trade and economic relations will dominate his talks with Chinese leaders. West Germany is China's third largest trading partner, with turnover last year amounting to DM4.71bn (£1.246bn).

## Marcos accuses Sin of encouraging rebellion

From Keith Dalton, Manila

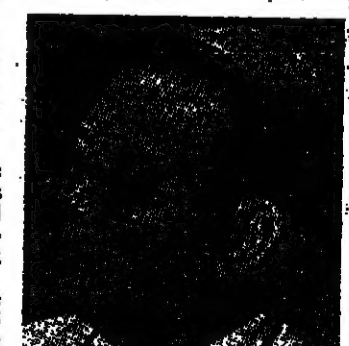
President Marcos yesterday accused the head of the Philippine Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal Sin, of "fanning the flames of rebellion", and threatened mass arrests if business and industrial leaders hold a church-supported demonstration this Sunday.

Cardinal Sin has said he will lead protesters in a special Mass immediately before Sunday's planned march to the site of a bloody clash last week. One person died and more than 60 were injured when riot police used guns, tear-gas, smoke bombs and truncheons to disperse the peaceful rally.

The Cardinal's call for all sectors of society to join the "judgment of the streets" was an attempt to destabilize the Government, President Marcos said.

"His words tend to fan the flames of rebellion," Mr Marcos said. "It means that he would encourage killing, perhaps rebellion, in the sense that it would be bloody and violent."

Mr Marcos accused the leader of the country's 45 million Catholics of violating the constitutional provision on the separation of church and state when, in three separate



Cardinal Sin: Mass before big march

## Bonn minister defiant on foreign children

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

Despite his defeat in Cabinet on the issue, Herr Friedrich Zimmermann, the Minister of the Interior, insisted in a statement to Parliament that the maximum age at which foreign children could join parents living in West Germany should be lowered from 16 to six.

He also gave a warning that all attempts to integrate foreigners into German society would fail if they continued bringing marriage partners from abroad.

Herr Zimmermann, who campaigned strongly for a tightening of immigration rules, said that the Government would only continue to admit children up to the age of 16 if foreign parents made efforts to

## Berlin red carpet for Gromyko

From Michael Binyon Bonn

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, arrived in East Berlin yesterday to lead the Soviet delegation at the celebrations today and tomorrow of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

He was being joined by other Warsaw Pact leaders who will review the military parades and attend the ceremonies in the Palace of the Republic.

The occasion has been used by Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, to proclaim his country's loyalty to Moscow and to wipe out any trace of the strain in relations caused in the summer by the public disagreement over East German policy towards the West.

Herr Honecker said in an article in *Pravda* yesterday that the two German states could never be united and there could be no concessions in their independence of each other in foreign and domestic affairs. He added that the GDR's friendship with the Soviet Union was its greatest achievement in 35 years.

Criticizing assertions by West German politicians that the German question remained open and making no mention of the role German relations could play in strengthening European security, his article is intended to ally Soviet fears. Mr Gromyko, who is standing in for the ailing President Chernenko, is seen as the principle architect of the Soviet campaign against closer relations between the two German states.

Meanwhile however East Germany has agreed to expand its relations with the United States after New York talks between Herr Oskar Fischer, the Foreign Minister, and Mr George Shultz, the United States Secretary of State, scribed by an American official as warm and cordial.

Mr Shultz said afterwards that there was a mutual desire to improve relations, and there would be further consultations through diplomatic channels.

In preparation for the week-end celebrations, The East Germans have made every effort to inculcate a sense of pride in their country's achievements in the population, but have been embarrassed by the renewed crisis with Bonn over emigration, which most people have learnt about from West German television.

## 500,000 go back to their desks

Washington - (President Reagan ordered 500,000 civil servants back to work yesterday after a partial shutdown of the Federal Government on Thursday. Congress was still struggling to agree on a compromise Emergency Spending Bill to avert further disruption. (Nicholas Ashford writes).

The Federal employees were temporarily laid off because of Congress's failure to approve a spending bill that would provide money for the Government during the 1985 fiscal year.

President Reagan blamed the shutdown on the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. At the Republican-controlled Senate for stalling on the spending bills and accused the President of carrying out a "Hollywood stunt".

## Chief sacked for abuse of office

Lusaka (AFP) - Zambia has dismissed its Director of Civil Aviation, Captain Patrick Kawanu, apparently for abusing his office to obtain a seat on a plane that was full.

Captain Kawanu is alleged to have ordered the Lusaka airport runway lights switched off after being refused a seat on a London-bound flight. This prevented an internal flight from landing and he took one of the seats reserved for the absent transit passengers.

## Fan took bomb to the game

(AFP) - Jan Giersbergen, a 20-year-old supporter of Dutch first division football club Volendam, was jailed for two months for taking a homemade bomb to a game.

It consisted of a piece of lead piping stuffed with explosive powder. Police also found a bicycle chain, a knife with an Sin blade and a knuckleduster in his possession at the match.

## Aids spreading

Geneva (Reuters) - Cases of the killer disease Aids diagnosed in 10 West European countries almost doubled to 421 from 215 in an eight-month period up to July 15, the World Health Organization reported. France headed the list with 180 cases and Britain was third with 54.

## Plutonium sails

Paris (AFP) - The Japanese ship taking plutonium to Japan sailed from Cherbourg, the Greenpeace organization announced. There was heavy security during loading of the cargo.

## Bomb remands

Nicosia (Reuters) - An Iraqi and a North Yemeni were remanded in custody for eight days by the Nicosia district court in connection with the car bomb blast on Thursday outside the Israeli Embassy here.

## Never too late

Stockholm (AP) - Artur Jonsson decided it finally was time to become engaged. He has proposed to his 55-year-old housekeeper - at the age of 101.

## Mondale's make-or-break TV test

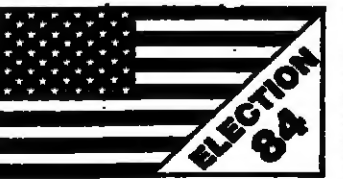
From Nicholas Ashford Washington

Never has an election campaign depended so much on a single event as Mr Walter Mondale's doomed tomorrow nationally televised "debate" in Louisville, Kentucky.

Put simply, the Democratic challenger's performance will make or break his attempt to narrow the huge gap between himself and President Reagan and thereby save his faltering campaign from premature extinction.

If Mr Mondale does not emerge as a clear winner, his chances of recovering during the remaining four weeks of the campaign will be effectively written off, even if he does manage a better performance during the second debate, in a fortnight.

So large is the chasm between the two candidates - a Washington Post-ABC News



poll yesterday gave Mr Reagan an 18-point lead nationally and showed him leading everywhere except Rhode Island and the District of Columbia - that it is virtually impossible for Mr Mondale to win the election without winning the debates. Such is the power of television.

By contrast, Mr Reagan, buoyed by a further drop in unemployment figures yesterday, is so comfortably ahead that he could lose the debates and still win a second term. All he has to do is to get through tomorrow's 90-minute confrontation and the one to be held in Kansas City on October 21

without making a big mistake.

Mr Mondale has spent the past three days at his Washington home practising for tomorrow. He has watched video recordings of the President in action, ploughed his way through endless briefing books and staged mock debates with his top advisers.

His strategy will be twofold. First, he will seek to "engage the electorate" on issues rather than personalities. For the first time since the campaign began, the President will have to defend his record and explain his plans for the future in public without the benefit of a script and without the colourful trappings of a campaign appearance.

Second, Mr Mondale will try to trip the President, to cause him to drop such a clanger that the 120 million people who are expected to watch the debate will begin to doubt whether he

is the strong and decisive leader he is made out to be.

Gaffes made during such debates can be very costly for incumbents. President Ford sealed his defeat in 1976 by "liberating" Poland during his debate with Jimmy Carter.

Mr Mondale's aides are confident their candidate will perform well. He is an accomplished and aggressive debater who has already shown his mettle during the 13 televised debates which took place during the primary campaign.

The confrontation, organized by the League of Women Voters, will not be a debate in the British sense, but a glorified joint press conference. The two candidates will not actually talk to or question each other. Instead, each will make opening and closing statements and answer questions from a panel







## SPORTING DIARY

Simon Barnes

### Bodyline Caroline

Ted Dexter's much publicized attempt to find a new England fast bowler from absolutely nowhere is taking strange turns. The 3.35 original applicants - all of them ready to be trained like racehorses to spearhead the England attack - have been whittled down to 300; the first 100 have their initial trial at Edgbaston today. One of these is an unusual bid for a fast bowler, being 5ft 2in tall and weighing just eight stone. Bob Willis's potential successor is named Caroline Smith. She is 20, a sports acrobat, and will go through the five sprint, power and coordination tests with the rest of them. In addition to her cricketing qualities, a member of Dexter's public relations team points out, she is "very attractive". Doubtless it makes sense for the sponsors. But from the cricketing point of view, as a former England fast bowler might have put it, "I don't understand. I just don't understand."

What is claimed to be the first international roller skating marathon will be held over a 26.7-mile course in Battersea Park in March. The organizers say they will be disappointed if fewer than 10,000 turn out.

### Gentlemen all

Jean McCollister, who wants to play rugby for Oxford Old Boys, has now been suspended by the club. Opponents have refused to play against her, and her captain, Paul Ashby, says he is waiting for a directive from the Rugby Football Union before including her in a team. The RFU secretary, Bob Weighill, said: "There is no law that says she cannot play. But I do not believe there is a club in the country that will play against a side with a woman in it. Furthermore, I think it would be unseemly, undignified, unwise and physically wrong to do so."

Phil Bennett of oval ball fame is now playing soccer for Llanelli in the Welsh League, and "is doing very well too," says the club secretary, David Chappell.

### Good try

When is a try not a try? When scored by Danie Gerber, he of the beetle-brows and chewing gum who played in the Rugby Football Union president's side which beat England at Twickenham's 75th birthday party. Gerber faked a touchdown when playing for South Africa against England in the summer, keeping the ball clutched to his chest as he collapsed over the line then getting up and running to the posts to make the conversion easier. He tried the same trick at Twickenham and was manifestly disgusted when David Burnett, the referee, awarded the try where Gerber crossed the line - though not where he eventually touched down the ball. Rubbing salt into the wound Gerber's Springbok colleague, Errol Tobias, missed the conversion.

Quote of the week, from Jan Stephenson, a contestant in the British Women's Open golf tournament at Woburn: "People get annoyed if I'm not wearing shorts. They pay \$12 to come in, and they expect to see my legs."

### Firing line

Ivory Coast footballers are deeply involved in an ongoing *quis custodit ipsos custodes* situation. In fact, the entire army team has been banned for six months following violent scenes and a crowd invasion, which the referee was assaulted, after a recent cup tie. Furthermore, six army football club officials, all of them regular soldiers, have been banned from football for two years.

### Deviationists

The trouble with the Soviet socialist republic of Georgia is that its people are not steadfast and noble. I have this on the authority of the *Dawn of the East* newspaper, which says that is why Tbilisi Dinamo have not been winning anything of late. Their trainers "underestimate the importance of communist ideology" and at a recent public meeting the players had to promise to do better. The Soviet Union, may be officially atheistic, but that doesn't stop many Georgian athletes from wearing crucifixes, and many of the footballers go to church with their trainers, particularly before important matches. Small wonder that they are not imbued with the match-winning Marxist qualities of steadfastness and nobility.

BARRY FANTONI



"I don't know about working under a Labour government. It's working under the Tories that worries me"

Tony Paterson urges the Conservatives to conserve

## Why the true blues must go green



Sellafield, river pollution and acid rain: do the Tories really care?

On questions of environmental protection, the Conservatives are widely seen as the party of industrial polluters, farming vandals and philistine builders. In assessing their record over the past five years, voters might be forgiven for thinking this to be true.

Characteristic of this outlook was the recommendation to the Government within weeks of the 1979 election triumph by Sir John Hoskyns, then head of Mrs Thatcher's Downing Street policy unit, to reduce its "oversensitivity to environmental considerations" in planning decisions. Because it has heeded this and similar advice, millions of conservationists have come to regard the Conservative party, environmentally, as no more than a watchdog which barks when kicked - even though philosophically, it can claim to be the natural party of conservation.

In August last year the Department of the Environment hinted in two draft circulars that planning authorities should turn a blind eye to Green Belt incursions. They had to be withdrawn when the Secretary of State, Patrick Jenkin, realized what a furor they had caused among conservationists, suburban voters and their mainly Tory MPs.

The Government took its initiative on reducing lead in petrol in May 1981 not in pursuit of a new commitment to the environment but due to pressure group influence and because the senior DHSS medical officer, Sir Henry Yellowlees, said he would stand for nothing less.

In June, Britain attended the international conference in West Germany on air pollution (including acid rain) but refused even to make the modest and inexpensive cuts in

noxious emissions which would enable us to join other countries in the "30 per cent Club".

One begins to wonder whether this government has an environmental strategy at all. Did Mrs Thatcher call her unprecedented series of briefings at Chequers in the spring because of any real change of heart, or because Chancellor Kohl told her that the environment should mean more to her politically?

It may be urged (with some justice) that the Conservatives have not done badly compared to previous governments. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 is certainly a jewel, albeit a flawed one, in its crown. The implementation of Part II of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 (COPA II) last July, is also flaunted as an achievement, even though 10 years late. Yet what is the use of COPA II extending pollution controls to all estuaries and coastal waters when an array of exemptions and "deemed consents" has virtually restored the status quo ante, leaving the Tees, for instance, still "smelling like a thousand ton cats".

In the words of one conservationist, "There is a theory within the DoE that the Government is now anxious to convey an appearance of concern about the environment following the controversies in the past year over straw-burning, the Green Belt, Sellafield's radioactive contamination of the Cumbrian coast, acid rain, the sinking of the Mont Louis and dioxin. However, according to this theory, the concern is cosmetic: no conviction lies behind it."

How is this dismal record to be explained? It may largely be a spin-off of the "fine enterprise unchained" philosophy championed by Sir John Hoskyns' recommendation. Yet the notion that private

interests should enjoy precedence at all points over the public good is not tenable by British Conservatives. We have to have planning, and pollution controls, because they protect the interests of the majority, who have not up to now been organized to protect themselves otherwise.

This may be convincing morally, and pure pragmatism suggests the Government should start taking the environmental lobby seriously at a political level. The membership of conservation organizations is soaring. The National Trust, for instance, has 1.1 million members and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds half a million. In West Germany the Greens, who won only 1.5 per cent of the votes in the 1980 general election, are now a well entrenched and serious long-term threat to the established parties, or so Chancellor Kohl's tender nursing of the "green" vote suggests.

In Britain, the Alliance's declared aspiration to make itself the "green" party should not be underestimated. The absence of a green thread running through the fabric of Tory policy means that the Government gains little credit for what it does achieve environmentally. The Alliance, by contrast, in the rural and suburban seats in which it is a threat, to the Conservatives, and where conservation is an issue, profitably exhibits its usual velvet patina of "concern".

This is ironic, for the Alliance has not yet got its environmental act together. At the recent SDP conference, for instance, the leadership was rebuked by the rank and file for the delay in producing an environmental policy consultation document.

Even so, if the Government wishes to avoid more Portsmouth South by-election defeats, it could do worse than decide that conservation is a useful context in which to shed the "uncaring" image which alienates the soft Tory vote. The charge of being too abrasive is particularly hard to shake off when the Government is grimly resisting Arthur Scargill's challenge to the constitution.

The Government should reform at two levels. First, institutionally, the pressures imposed by the local government brief on any environmental secretary make it impossible now for him to do other than to leave conservation on the back-burner. No one burdened by the implementation of race-capping and abolition of the Metropolitan counties could also hope to take charge of nature and building conservation.

What is perhaps needed is an extra cabinet minister at the DoE as conservation supremo. He should evolve and pursue, with vigorous support from above, a coherent, strategic environmental policy, which is not merely a facade.

Three good tests of the minister's and the Government's sincerity should be its willingness to overhaul the Wildlife and Countryside Act (and not just tinker with loopholes), to act decisively on acid rain (at least by joining the "30 per cent Club") and to stop the nods and winks to water polluters which make a mockery of COPA II. Next week's Tory conference debate at Brighton on conservation, willed by the constituency associations, is the first for many years. It is a suitable starting point.

The author is the Bow Group's parliamentary liaison officer.

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Miriam Gross talks to Oxford's new history professor

## A new turning for Mr Stone



Stone: 'History is a school for scepticism'

Next week Norman Stone takes up one of Oxford's three principal history professorships - an appointment which caused considerable surprise and even some indignation when it was announced.

This was partly because of his comparative youth, 43, but mainly because he is widely thought of as an *enfant terrible*, as something of a wild man both in public and private. "A splendid thing about Oxford," Stone says, "is that it has a way of not necessarily choosing safe men."

In recent years he has gained a growing reputation as a vigorous writer, a brilliant linguist (he reads 10 languages) and - a scholar of exceptional breadth. His teaching career has been spent at Cambridge, most recently at Trinity College. He is the author of three books, all of which in their different ways have had considerable impact - a massive study of the Eastern Front in the First World War, which won the Wolfson Prize in 1976; a provocative account of Hitler, and *Europe Transformed*, a panoramic survey of European history from 1878 to 1919.

What does he think are the main qualities needed by a historian? "Oh, above all imagination. A love of the past, messy and unsatisfactory though it is - an ability to immerse himself in it without necessarily expecting anything very dramatic to come out of it. Then there is the capacity to impose a structure on the past - if you haven't got that, beyond a certain point it must be very frustrating to be a historian."

To what extent does he think studying history really helps to explain the present? "I don't see how on earth anything can be understood without reference to the past. Take the mine strike for example. You have to understand the kind of racial isolation you find in the north of England, the gap between north and south. And the Arthur Scargill type goes back quite a long way in English history: he had a predecessor in the Twenties, a man called A. J. Cook, who got young miners to go on the rampage and press-ganged mining communities into going on strike."

"Scargill is a symbol of a lot that's happened in England in the twentieth century: on the one hand the strike is subsidised by the taxpayer while on the other hand the country's repressive apparatus really still consists of chaps in tricorn hats with bells. I think the vast majority of people would prefer the government to be much firmer. It's a pity they don't go the whole medieval hog - put Scargill in the stocks and peel him with tomatoes."

In his view, is history well taught in universities at the moment? "The trouble is it tends to get institutionalized, certain bits of history get built into university courses. It can easily become an uninspired routine, and I know that a lot of undergraduates feel rather defrauded by the whole thing. In many ways I agree with Paul Johnson when he says that history is too important to be left to the academics. And incidentally I think his *History of the Twentieth Century* is the best book of its kind."

Suppose you could only give three lectures on history, I asked him, what subjects would you choose? "I think first of all I'd take the history of communism as an idea. You can't really understand what goes on in

modern Russia without reference to all the obscure debates that took place in the middle of the nineteenth century. Then there's the history of religion - the fantastic tangle of religious attitudes, the way in which what purport, nowadays, to be straightforward political or social or even technological responses often go back to the Reformation and the Counter-Reformation. My third lecture would be on England, perhaps England from a continental perspective: it might help to explain how we've come to live in a creaking version of the *ancien régime* juxtaposed with half-baked socialism."

Last year Stone caused a furor with a long article in the *London Review of Books* severely criticizing the much-esteemed historian of Soviet Russia, E. H. Carr, who had died only a few weeks before. He was himself in turn severely criticized for this; the strongest objection was that he introduced references to Carr's private life - in particular his treatment of his three wives - as part of an assessment of his work. I asked him what he now felt about this.

"I got terribly heavily attacked for that article, and God knows not altogether wrongly - there were one or two things in it which, to be honest, were mistakes. I had talked to a number of people who were close to Carr and I feel sure that my picture of Carr is basically right - he was a legendary figure for various acts of nastiness. But there were some details people had told me in private that it was almost impossible to check up on."

"It was also considered a terrible transgression of taste to bring his private life in at all. I had breached a sacred convention. But though this may be an admirable convention in many ways, it seems to me almost a contempt for the subject to assume that a historian is some kind of faceless technician, that his standards of morality and decency in

private life don't have any bearing on his work."

"Had not Carr himself said you should 'study the historian before you begin to study the facts'? 'Yes, and up to a point, as so often, I agree with him. I even used to agree with him about Russian history. When I first started teaching it in the 1960s I took the same line as he did - that Russia had been so backward that it needed someone like Stalin to modernize it. Carr liked that, and for a time we got on well. But then in the early Seventies I started looking much more closely at the facts and found that the Russian economy in the First World War had really been quite advanced. I told Carr, I think there's something funny happening here; and at that point we broke. He wouldn't hear any argument which implied that Stalin hadn't been necessary."

"Right at the end of his life he gave an interview in which he said, 'Who in 1914 would have predicted that Russia would be a superpower?' The answer, if he'd bothered to look, is almost everybody. It's very odd the Germans went to war in 1914."

"Later I decided to read my signed set of his 20-volume history of Soviet Russia. Like most people I'd never got past the first few pages. I ploughed away at it for three months and took 170 notes. There's everything wrong with that book, not least that it's very badly written, and chiefly that it ends in 1929, just before collectivization begins. And when you've a cold-hearted apologist for Stalin, I don't think it's misguided at all to ask what kind of human being he was."

When did he first want to be a historian? "When I was quite young, nine or ten. I started roaming around the public library in Glasgow and bringing back lots of history books - Churchill on Marlborough, Macaulay that kind of thing. And I came across the works of A. J. P. Taylor at a very early age and loved them."

"I scholarship-boyed my way ahead, and after Glasgow Academy I went to Cambridge to read modern languages. But I was deeply miserable when confronted by the realities of the modern languages Tripos and got permission to change subjects."

"After Cambridge I went off to live in Vienna for three years, to study the Austro-Hungarian army before 1914. It was a very rum place. You soon discovered that the legend of golden Vienna was so much codswallop."

"There was a level of pettiness and cruelty and obsession in that city which I found absolutely breathtaking. A hell of a lot of them were extremely easy people - resentful, scruffy, stupid, obstinate, elderly, ugly, smelly. I just knocked around with various foreigners. But it was probably my fault, not Vienna's, because there are good people there, and if I hadn't been such a baby I could probably have done better."

During this period Norman Stone spent four months in a Czech prison. A woman friend had asked him to help smuggle out her boyfriend, who had suffered under both the Nazis and the communists. He agreed to try and get him out hidden in the boot of his car, which he now thinks was idiotic, since it was inevitable that he would be caught. "The authorities finally realized that I was a fool rather than a spy". Meanwhile he learnt peasant Hungarian from the prisoner who shared his cell, and read Marx in German.

After Vienna he went back to Cambridge. Was it a relief? "No, it was ghastly, it was unspeakable. I was lonely, poor, isolated and I didn't really know what I was doing. I spent my first months as a research fellow just playing patience. I seemed to have nothing in common with anyone in Cambridge."

"Then I got married in shotgun. Lucky Jim sort of way, to a girl from Haiti whom I'd met in Vienna and things got a bit better. I spent about two years on and off in Haiti in the days of Papa Doc."

"But the marriage didn't work out, and after that there were ghastly messes all round."

Robert Conquest once proposed *Conquest's Law* - that the more you know about something, the more right-wing you are about it. Had knowing a lot of history made him more of a rightist?

"I think history's a school for scepticism. You become deeply suspicious of any sort of grand answers. You're always looking at the small print and fussing about detail. You come to mistrust rhetoric, and certainly the evidence of twentieth-century history shows that grand ideas can be killers on a monumental scale. History teaches you that progress is a matter of inches forward, and you don't expect too much, because if you do, you'll always come a terrible cropper."

"The book I want to write next is a history of Eastern Europe since 1945. Probably what's happened there is the most interesting thing that's happened since the Second World War. It will be a very difficult book to write: how do you explain for instance the role of intellectuals in Poland or Hungary or Czechoslovakia, why the various societies go in different ways? It's so much more fascinating than Western Europe, which has become about as interesting as the North Thames Gas Board."

Woodrow Wyatt

## Let the Beeb give us all a break

Between now and Christmas the BBC will start negotiations with the Government over the size of the next licence fee. It is assumed that it will ask for not less than £60, against the present £46 for a colour TV. Before the Government acquiesces it should ask itself some questions.

Why should there be a licence fee at all? Or, if there is to be a licence fee, why should it be even as high as it is at present? The BBC has a staff of some 29,000. Commercial broadcasting, with a comparable television output and a radio network, employs fewer than 20,000. The BBC, a bureaucracy not concerned with maximizing profits, probably employs a staff about one third more than if it were a commercial organization.

Some of its services are unnecessary. BBC local radio stations are a pointless duplication of commercial radio stations, which cost the taxpayer nothing. They are a substantial item in the corporation's spending of more than £700m a year.

Breakfast Television, which at £15,000 a hour costs £10m a year, was introduced as a piece of gratuitous spite to forestall and scupper TV-am, which was ready to fulfil any reasonable public desire to watch television in the early morning.

To keep up with the Joneses the BBC appears to be embarking on heavy spending with satellite broadcasting. The losses are likely to be substantial. Prudence should have ensured that the BBC allowed others to burn their fingers in this uncharted area before putting licence payers' money into it. But vanity, rather than prudence, seems in many instances to be the BBC's guide.

The licence fee is a hypocritical tax. Only the BBC get the benefit, though you cannot watch non-BBC television without paying it. If it were removed it would be a tax relief approaching a total of £1,000m a year after allowing for costs of collection and inflation-linked increases in the fee over the next five years. That relief would reach down to those on the lowest incomes whether they pay income tax or not, including old-age pensioners.

If the BBC were to accept advertising on both television and radio it could pay its way without a licence fee. It could remain a public broadcasting service, minus shareholders and able to put all its profits back into broadcasting without having to bother about paying dividends. However, it might have to make economies in its swollen staff and cut out some unnecessary services indistinguishable from those provided by commercial broadcasting.

The advertising agency D'Arcy-McManus & Masius calculates that

the BBC would need only 15 seconds of advertising an hour in 1985, increasing to 90 seconds an hour in 1990 to live on the present licence fee. If it were to carry six minutes an hour, as ITV does, the licence fee could be abolished.

The argument against the BBC taking advertising used to be that it would put the corporation too much in the power of the government. As advertising revenue rose, the government would reduce the licence fee and the BBC would be on a treadmill, particularly prone to unkind action from governments which disliked the tenor of its current affairs coverage, as most governments do.

This is a hollow argument: governments can already force the BBC to retrench by denying the licence fee increases it claims it needs. Perhaps the BBC realizes this. When I sought the BBC's current argument against taking advertising, a senior official told me that it was the need to maintain high programme standards. "Look at this week's *Radio Times* and *TV Times* and you will see what I mean."

I did. The output advertised in both was much the same whether in terms of popular entertainment, culture or current affairs. Indeed, in serious output I thought, as I watched, that ITV had the edge and was particularly impressed by Channel 4's *Poets & People*.

BBC television programmes are not noticeably superior to those of its commercial rivals supported by advertising. Nevertheless, the BBC contends that if it were to stop advertising it would have to lower the quality of its programmes - in other words make them more acceptable to more people - to attract advertisers at peak times.

That argument is implausible because already at peak times BBC programmes are rarely more elevated than those on commercial TV. It all comes back to vanity. The people who run the BBC just don't like the idea of soiling their hands in the commercial world. Somehow they have got away with the idea that the public should pay a huge rising tax to maintain them in this privileged and gentlemanly position.

The BBC is no longer impartial in much of its current affairs output. Its television news is neither as good nor as popular as that of ITN. Admittedly it does some things better than commercial television does, but commercial television does some things better than the BBC.

The chairman and board of governors of a BBC without the licence fee could still continue to be appointed by the government. They have already presided over a lowering of standards which would have horrified Lord Reith. As Dickens demonstrated, what the masses like does not have to be bad.

Anthony Parsons

## Waffle, but still worthwhile

On the third Tuesday of every September, floodgates are opened in a tall building on the East River in New York and a Niagara of rhetoric gushes forth for three months, a period which seems like three-years to those obliged to be present throughout. I refer of course to the annual sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the 39th of which began a few weeks ago. Taking the seven main committees and the Plenary together, several thousand speeches will be delivered between now and Christmas, and several hundred resolutions adopted, covering just about every international question under and beyond the sun, if you include outer space.

After the visiting heads of state and government and foreign ministers have departed by early October, the assembly starts to wade through its agenda of nearly 200 items. Behind the scenes there is vigorous lobbying as delegations bargain for their pet resolutions, the object being to secure the maximum number of votes for the strongest language which the traffic of about 160 member states will bear. But, in the debating chamber, a dense pall of stupefying boredom settles over the proceedings. As speaker after speaker drones on, sometimes as many as 30 or 40 in a day on a single subject, the audience declines in numbers and morale. By evening, especially in plenary sessions, there is often only a sparse scattering of delegates, their demeanour reminiscent of husbands who have spent the day on shopping expeditions with their wives.

To the uninitiated, this maelstrom of spoken and written words may well appear to be a grievous waste of time, money and effort. The speeches and the resolutions are quickly forgotten and the world outside rolls on, its problems unsolved. But, as I crawled away for my Christmas holidays - often interrupted by emergency meetings of the Security Council - at the end of each General Assembly session in which I participated, my state of mental exhaustion was lightened by the conviction that the world would be a marginally worse and slightly less manageable place than it is were it not for these debilitating annual exercises. Why? The following are some of the reasons.

First of all the General Assembly provides a unique meeting point for world leaders, some of whom, for good or bad political reasons, are unable or unwilling to meet each other for private discussions on their own or the other's territory. This year, for example, the existence of the assembly has enabled President Reagan to have his first contact with a Soviet leader in the four years of his presidency. In our own case, the

foreign secretary will probably have met, and discussed, bilateral problems with more of his colleagues, including adversaries, outside Nato and the European Community than he would encounter in a year of normal diplomatic activity. This kind of thing must have some value.

Secondly, all major powers obliged to conduct global foreign policies are forced by the comprehensive nature of the assembly's agenda to examine annually every single one of their policies and to restate them in public before representatives of virtually all the independent states in the world. This yearly examination is not only a valuable discipline for foreign offices; it also enables governments to measure the level of acceptability, or lack of it, of their postures to a whole series of other governments whose views matter.

Thirdly, all governments learn what they can and cannot get away with if, as most of them do, they mind about the reactions of the majority. The Russians have learnt that, if they wish (as they do) to recover standing with the Third World, they cannot afford indefinitely to occupy Afghanistan and that they must persuade their Asian allies to settle over Vietnam from Cambodia. The Israelis (and the Americans) are reminded annually that the world will not sit back and acquiesce meekly in the annexation of the Arab territories occupied in the June War of 1967. The Arabs have learnt that, however much sympathy their cause has generated, even some of their friends in the Third World will not go along with their more immoderate propositions *vis à vis* Israel.

States with atrocious human rights records are forced to the defensive and the frenzied efforts they make every year to reduce or deflect criticism in the assembly suggests that their withers are being wrung. The South Africans are annually put on notice that they will remain international pariahs until their internal political system is radically changed.

I must not revert to type as a UN delegate by going on and on. The Assembly will not change anything overnight, and I quit at the thought of the increased volume of rhetoric which will accompany next year's 40th anniversary celebrations. But the annual theatrical production can, as I have tried to suggest, have a long-term climatic effect on governments' attitudes towards themselves and others. And it is undeniable that climatic change eventually helps to lead to change in human behaviour. Sir Anthony Parsons, the United Kingdom's permanent representative to the UN 1979-82, is Research Fellow at the Centre for Arab Gulf Studies, Exeter University.





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## DAMNING EVIDENCE

If the evidence provided at Blackpool this week portrays the current collective personality of the Labour Party, it is wholly unfit to govern. If that is to say, it is assessed on the declared attitudes of the activists who have the power to select candidates and who increasingly influence much of the broad thrust of policymaking, it is not a party to be trusted with government in a democratic parliamentary system. Any other party which was so openly scornful of democratic principles and was so shamelessly contemptuous of its own comparatively moderate leaders would simply not be taken seriously. If Labour escapes the harsh judgment that would be visited on any other party that behaved in like manner, it is only because, uniquely, it is a party in which the last word on the formal resolution of policy lies with the massed "votes" wielded by trade union leaders in the name of their members.

Some of these union executives are genuinely moderate and responsive to their members. They detect what the extremists of the left are doing to the Labour Party. Others are critical of what is being done on the grounds that (as they know from their experience in the real world) Labour is simply ruling itself out electorally. The effect of such misgivings is that, overall, trade union votes are still exercised in such a way as to save Labour from the most self-destructive commitments. Thus, though the conference adopted a

policy of unilateral nuclear disarmament which is incompatible with full-hearted Nato membership, it voted against an overtly anti-Nato proposal to close all American bases, which is certainly what most people on the floor of the conference would have liked to see.

But the braking-power still exercised by the unions is an illusory safeguard for the longer term. For the increasingly extremist activists, not content with their role in selecting candidates for Parliament, have now assumed the power to dismiss any MP who does not toe the line determined by the local increasingly leftist caucus. In this way, the left intends to change the nature of the parliamentary party, and if it can do that, the power of the more moderate leaders will be whittled away and the votes of moderate unions will gradually lose their potency for lack of an effective moderate leadership in Parliament.

This is why the anti-democratic class rhetoric at Blackpool cannot be dismissed simply as sound and fury signifying nothing. It was a gathering openly (under Mr Scargill's heady leadership) preaching class war; showing contempt for "Tory" law and "Tory" judges and declaring itself willing to disobey any law it considered to deserve disobedience. It underwrote Mr Scargill's campaign of violence and intimidation and simply ignored Mr Kinnock's attempt to reassert Labour's democratic credentials.

Understanding that connivance with intimidation and law-breaking will destroy his party, Mr Kinnock on Tuesday made a clear and uncompromising assertion of Labour's respect for the law and the ballot box, and its rejection of violence. Yet the next morning it was as though he had never said it for the Conference went on, in a debate on local authorities, to pass a resolution declaring support for "any councils which are forced to break the law as a result of the Tory Government's policies".

The incoherence in Labour policy is serious enough not only over defence but also over the management of the economy where an inflationary spending programme is supposed to be countered by savings on costs without the least indication of how it can be done, or how a voluntary incomes policy with the unions can be secured. But much graver than policy difficulties is the indifference to the law and the contempt for the official leadership which has been manifest in the hysterical worship of Mr Scargill throughout the week, ending in his ominous self-proclamation not simply as the leader of the NUM but as the man who was giving leadership to the whole Labour movement. That the activists who are at the heart of the Labour Party can behave as they have is a cause for deep anxiety. They are stamping Labour as a party which is quite willing, to get what it wants, to reject the constitution; as such it will never be elected to power by a democratic electorate.

## THREE'S COMPANY

There is only one third party who has any right to take part in discussions between the National Coal Board and the coal unions and that is the taxpayer. Without the taxpayer present the proceedings will be seen even more obviously than hitherto to be nothing more than a producers' cartel. Sadly the taxpayer, in this context as in so many others, should normally expect to look to ministers to protect his interest. But there is very little evidence that ministers really have the taxpayers' interests at heart. The scale of public subsidy which endows so many enterprises in the country, from agriculture and steel to all that part of welfare spending which is governed by the demands of the workforce, suggests that ministers do not often act decisively on behalf of the taxpayer. They have already lost that sense of proportion which would otherwise point so clearly to the enormity of taxpayers' generosity to the coal industry.

The British coal industry is a nationalised state-owned monopoly. It receives inordinate subsidies from the taxpayer. It is protected against low-cost foreign-produced coal. It is bound by an effective closed-shop with its workforce which means that the Coal Board and its employees have a vested interest in coming to a "sweetheart contract" which can only

be at the expense of the taxpayer and the consumer. The taxpayer has to subsidise both producer and employee. The consumer in addition to being the taxpayer, then is denied any free choice in the fuel market, which imprisons him in a web of higher fuel costs from which there is no escape while the Government condones the Coal Board's monopoly.

Why then do ministers who are supposed to represent the taxpayer allow this nonsensical charade to continue in the talks between the Coal Board and union officials? The concessions made by the Coal Board - even before the idea of a third party as a non-binding arbitrator was mooted - revealed quite enough about the existing Board's incapacity to live up to its duty - not its right but its duty - to manage the coal industry on behalf of its paymasters, the taxpayer.

Under existing legislation, the Coal Board has a responsibility to ministers, who in turn are accountable to Parliament, to do so in his best interests and those of the consumer who is normally paying a double subsidy as a taxpayer. It has defaulted both in the exercise of its responsibilities and in its ability to honour its obligations. Surely the time has come for ministers, acting for the taxpayer, to deprive the Coal Board of those responsibilities which,

under the pressure of coercive methods by the workforce, it has shown itself unable to honour.

As long as the Coal Board is constituted as at present it will perceive its duty to be to maximise the production of coal, almost regardless of cost. It must be admitted of course, that such an attitude has helped the country survive the strike in which three-quarters of the workforce has withdrawn its labour. But there must come a time when devotion to this simple priority of production actually imperils the long-term possibility of a profitable coal industry in Britain - a coal industry which does not require subsidy.

The desire to keep coal coming from Nottingham has led the NCB to over-estimate the power of the pit deputies' union NACODS to influence the future course of the dispute. That union may have a strike vote behind it, but it knows that calling a strike - the first in its hundred year history - would expose its membership to those kind of divisions which have undermined its achievement of the closure of the Nottinghamshire coalfield. Moreover, on account of the legal invalidity of the ballot paper, the union would be liable to writs for damages from working miners and others. Its bluff should be called before the Coal Board makes any further damaging concessions.

## THE SUNLIT EMPIRE

Imperial tub-thumping being rather out of fashion, the old boast about the sun never setting on the British Empire has almost gone the way of other superannuated political clichés, like "the white man's burden" and "two acres and a cow". So has its subversive corollary, which alleged that the reason for the empire's happy state was that God, seeing what the British got up to by broad daylight, wasn't going to trust them in the dark. It would be natural to assume that after almost 40 years of launching former colonies into independence, the boast ceased to be strictly accurate long ago, except in an attenuated sense, applied to a self-governing Commonwealth.

But this is not the case. Whether by chance or through the unobtrusive ingenuity of the Foreign Office, the few remaining dependent territories under British rule still constitute a thin, red, dotted line stretching round the world, disposed in such a way that before the sun has set in St Helena, it has risen in the Falklands, and before the gloaming has gathered there, the skies are bright over Pitcairn. Before the parrots have gone to roost in Pitcairn, the rickshaw-men are up in Kowloon - and so on. To forestall a pounce from Mr Tam Dalyell, alleging yet another shameful secret behind the Falklands war, it should be said that possession of the Falklands is not essential to this rather haunting continuity, for that longitudinal chain can be traced

equally well through the West Indies. But what about when the Union Jack comes down in Hongkong in 1997? Understandable disquiet has been expressed in some quarters about the possibility that the sun's next staging-post (the almost uninhabited Chagos archipelago south of India, now given over to turtles and the US Navy) is so far west of Pitcairn that night will at last fall briefly on the empire from time to time in the depths of the Southern winter, after a day lasting well over 200 years.

Happily these fears are groundless. According to the Royal (of course) Observatory, there is an overlap of some forty minutes' daylight between Pitcairn and Chagos, even under the most unfavourable astronomical circumstances. Nevertheless, it will be a near thing, and contingency planning is indicated in case of any further erosion of the line in future. It is a particularly mortifying reflection that if our title lapsed, it could still be claimed by our old rivals, the French, by virtue of their own handful of sub-Antarctic rocks, their paradisaical Tahitian territories, and the scarcely fortuitous disposition of several Departments of Metropolitan France in the West Indies. Thus the great colonial rivalries which convulsed European history for half a millennium would at last be resolved, on the strength of Devil's Island.

It would be small consolation then to reflect that we were

neither first nor last to earn the title, which neither Caesar nor Alexander could ever lay claim to. While our empire was confined within a few embattled stockades in the New World, some Spanish adventurer of the 1590s coined it, contemplating Spain, Mexico, Peru and the Philippines on the Globe. Captain John Smith, who embroiled that very good story about Pocahontas, recorded in 1631 that "the brave Spanish soldiers brag, the sunne never sets in the Spanish dominions, but ever shineth on one part or another we have conquered for our king". Later the Dutch inherited the boast, and indeed had as much right to it as we did till the 1940s.

Felicitously uniting hyperbole with astronomical fact, the cliché is too good to lose. What is needed is a scheme, which need only be held in reserve in case it ever becomes necessary, for the launching of a British satellite into a stationary orbit approximately on the meridian of Hongkong (or wherever else a gap presents itself). Three such satellites could cover our title against any eventual short of Star Wars. A simple reflective object would suffice (perhaps containing a small quantity of British soil and flag) similar to those mirror-globes which in imperial days, before the advent of laser-discs, used to revolve aloft in ballrooms, darting rainbow rays to the darkest corners of the benighted world. The protection of the cliché would be worth the cost.

## Talking one's way out of trouble

From the Director of the Industrial Society

Sir, Perhaps I might remind your readers of a thoroughly useful contribution by a bishop to productive industrial relations which has a considerable relevance to the present discussion on pit closures.

In 1973 the Ministry of Defence wished to close the underground depot at Copenace, near Corsham. There was enormous resistance to the proposal and an industrial dispute arose. The regional secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union suggested to Oliver Tomkins, then Bishop of Bristol, that he might preside at an independent inquiry at which the panel consisted of Frank Cousins, a leading employer, and myself.

For two days in Corsham Town Hall we heard arguments from everyone who had something to say. We heard of the effect on people's jobs, the social consequences and many suggested solutions. The town hall was full of employees from the depot who had been given time off to attend.

Although we published a report setting out the arguments for and against change, the recommendations made had no authority and there were no powers of imposition. What mattered, however, was that consultation had taken place and everyone had the opportunity to express their views.

The bishop's inquiry cooled the argument and, as a consequence, a productive result to the dispute was found.

Where change has to take place people above all else need an opportunity to make certain their distress is heard, even though the result may not always be to their liking.

Yours faithfully

JOHN GARNETT, Director, The Industrial Society, 3 Carlton House Terrace, SW1.

## Unchanging times

From Mr J. W. R. Sarkies

Sir, I was without my *Times* this morning, but my wife thoughtfully provided me with an uncannily opportune substitute. Her birthday present to me was a copy of *The Times* of October 1, 1912.

The format was, dare I say it, rather more attractive to this 72-year-old reader. The content was remarkably familiar.

One and a half columns of page 6 were devoted to Northern Ireland. Other headlines on the same page were "Scottish miners on strike" and "a reference to a Welsh miners' squabble".

In fairness I have to add that my own profession, medicine, appears to have been involved in a pay dispute at the time.

I am Sir, your obedient servant, J. W. R. SARKIES, Westminster Terrace, Douglas, Isle of Man, October 1.

## Globe Theatre project

From Mr Ted Bowman

Sir, In springing to the defence of his project for a reproduction of Globe Theatre near to its original site at Bankside Mr Alwyne Scrase Dickens (October 1) argues that there is plenty of alternative housing land available in the area.

As Macduff observed in another context: "Confusion now hath made his masterpiece." If there is a surfeit of housing land in north Southwark I wish someone would tell us about it.

The fact is that the north Southwark district plan, now at its inquiry stage, makes clear that even if all the land zoned by it for housing were immediately made available for housebuilding there would still be a shortage of housing in the northern part of the borough. For this reason the Bankside site in question is zoned for housing in the north Southwark plan.

An inquiry in February at nearby White's Grounds: the planning inspector concluded: "I do not think it would be prudent to diminish the stock of land which could be used for future residential development to combat the acute housing problem that continues to afflict this part of London."

That shortage is a real one, and the major speculative office building and tourist project Mr Dickens and his associates are advocating at Bankside (this is no minor act of cultural pique towards the Bard), if it were to be allowed to go ahead, would make the housing shortage permanent. We intend to ensure that the local authority's plan is upheld.

Yours faithfully,

E. BOWMAN, Chairman, North Southwark Community Development Group, 56 Southwark Bridge Road, SE1.

## Manslaughter charge

From Police Constable J. K. Allen

Sir, Your leading article, "Class warrior" (September 29), disclosed an error. At the end of the fourth paragraph reference was made to attempted manslaughter. Whilst other countries charge this offence, England, Wales and Northern Ireland do not.

A manslaughter charge necessarily requires the death of someone, as does murder, with manslaughter resulting from an "accidental" killing. Our law dictates that if someone attempts to kill another, then it is presumed he means that person to die: it is therefore murder or attempted murder.

In the case of the "motorway bridge pickets" the charge could be murder (in the case of a death), or attempted murder or any lesser degree of assault, but never attempted manslaughter.

The above is only a brief explanation, but I hope it serves to correct the error.

Yours faithfully,

J. K. ALLEN, 44 Herford Avenue, Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire.

## Community service option for all

From the Director of the National Council for Voluntary Youth Services

Sir, The articles on community service by young people (October 1-3) and your leading article (October 4) fall to prove the case for a new national scheme.

Much is made of the 84 per cent of 15-24 year-olds who would support the introduction of community service. This figure ignores the millions who are already involved in such work voluntarily, through schools, youth organisations and churches, or of their own independent choice. Rather than be amazed at young people's potential desire to improve society we should be applauding their current involvement in it.

The more telling outcome of the MORI poll is that only 4 per cent of 16-18 year-olds see community service as a preference to employment or education. Yet the Community Service Volunteers programme or the churches' "Time for God" scheme already provide for the many who want to serve the community as a full-time option. A large increase in such opportunities is bound to be seen as a shabby response to the real challenge of youth unemployment.

It has to be understood that community service is not a cheap option. Good practice demands an element of training and personal support for the volunteer to be built in. This is vital for the sake of those served, the quality of the service and the benefit of the volunteer.

Quite properly, the MORI sample identifies a certificate of achievement to use in job applications as the most necessary outcome of participation in a scheme. This presupposes a high quality training element.

However, the most insidious feature of the MORI poll and the Youth Call proposals are their infatuation with youth. If there are innumerable places for volunteers, why not open them to the whole community - a year's community-service option to be taken some time between 16 and 60? This would offer far more variety in service schemes, encourage mixed age-groups to work together, and significantly improve employment prospects for young people.

## History of the SOE

From Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker

Sir, Having been somewhat concerned in special activities from 1935 to 1945, I have sympathy with Mr Beattie's letter (September 29). However, it must be recalled that

lack of provision and provision by the relevant authorities had left the stage all but empty for such activities in the summer of 1940, apart from some Allies established long-term. Yet some, including Churchill, had the vision to link up with the men and women of all classes and religions, and most politics who, throughout the occupied territories, retained faith in eventual liberation.

To contact them, other brave men and women, all volunteers, went to organise this resistance, at first of necessity dropped "blind". Initially this was to sabotage the enemy's war efforts and later to help the liberating armies. Many were to perish, often in horrifying conditions.

Each mission was given, as far as possible, specific orders. To some, it

## Threat of acid rain

From Professor R. J. P. Williams, FRS

Sir, You published on September 22 a letter from Professor B. A. Thrush, FRS, which does not describe a cure but states clearly that there is a threat due to sulphur oxides from British, eastern and Scandinavian sources and it admits that this threat could be reduced by us. This is a necessary preventive action and not a cure. We must take this action now. We do not need further research on emissions. Such research means delay, delay means more damage and there is no sure cure.

Quite rightly Professor Thrush points out there are other causes for alarm and maybe they are of greater consequence. These threats to the environment have been noticed and we must immediately remove them where it is obviously possible - for example the emissions from car exhausts. This is again a preventive measure not a cure. As far as carbon dioxide levels are concerned even

the preventive measure is unknown. In any event such separate serious problems must not distract us from measures we can take against acid rain.

Turning to cures for acid rain, I wish to point out that it is far from obvious what should be done since the damage is likely to be due to virtually irreversible processes such as the redistribution of trace elements (aluminium especially) in soil and surface water due to erosion already caused by the acid rain. Ecological systems are in precarious balance. We must now take preventive action, especially since the damage is cumulative.

The situation parallels that of smoking and cancer. Smoking causes cumulative damage leading to incurable destruction.

Yours sincerely,

R. J. P. WILLIAMS, University of Oxford, Inorganic Chemistry Laboratory, South Parks Road, Oxford, September 22.

## Bogus 'Protocols'

From Mrs Diana Bailey

Sir, With reference to the *Protocols of the Elders of Zion* (Clifford Longley, September 24), the late Dr James Parkes, the world's foremost non-Jewish authority on Jewish affairs, had in his possession one of the rare originals from which the "Protocols" were plagiarised - the *Dialogue aux Enfers entre Montesquieu et Machiavel*.

The *Times* Correspondent in Constantinople in 1925 had discovered the "Protocols" to be a plagiarism of this satire on Napoleon III and subsequently various trials were instituted by Jewish communities to establish their forgery.

Clifford Longley in his article says that the "Protocols" originated in Tsarist Russia and that although their origin had not been identified for certain, suspicion rests on a group of antisemitic Russian army officers. James Parkes, in his autobiography, reveals that their single authorship was finally revealed in an unusual way.

At the end of the Second World War Parkes published a book on the "Protocols". Following publication he received a letter from an unknown Henri Rollin, who asked that they should meet. At this

## Getting back to basic English

From Mr Robin R. Kempster

Sir, Three cheers for our wonderful Schools Inspectorate (report, October 3) for producing a statement about the teaching of English which, twenty years ago, would have been taken for granted by anyone with an ounce of common sense.

At the same time, a word of apology might have been in order to the generation of semi-literate youth which has been the victim of the philosophy that the teaching of grammar, spelling and punctuation does not matter so long as one is able to write "creatively".

Yours faithfully,

ROBIN R. KEMPSTER, Vine Court, Clifton, Bristol, West Yorkshire, October 4.

## Protecting churches

From the Reverend Michael F. Hubbard

Sir, I refer to your leader, "Protecting the churches" (September 28) and I hope the Marquess of Anglesey has considered the following as he presses for the abolition of the ecclesiastical exemption from listed building control.

Two thirds of the church buildings belonging to the United Reformed Church in the South-western Province are either listed or are over 100 years old (and therefore likely to be listed if we applied for planning permission to demolish).

We have virtually no capital inherited from the past. Almost all our financial resources are tied up in buildings. If we are to continue to expand, building new churches in new areas and renovating others, we must be able to realise our assets from redundant buildings.

If we cannot find a purchaser for a redundant listed building at a realistic price, we are faced with the possibility of its value being determined at £1 under the Town and Country Amenities Act 1974.

This sum of money does not go very far in rebuilding or restoring other churches. By listing (which is done without consultation) the assets provided by past faithful generations cannot easily be set free for the mission and the work of the church in the present and the future.

Many church buildings, having reached the end of their useful life and need replacing. Smaller churches, often in rural areas, need lower maintenance costs by reducing the size of their premises. Changing styles of worship and church life require a more flexible style of internal layout than in the past. The stupidity of the present listing is shown by the fact that, even if it is only the front wall and railings which are worth preserving, everything within the curtilage of the site is listed.

The ecclesiastical exemption clause at least gives us a chance. Many Christians are members of conservation groups. We do want to be good citizens, preserving that of the past which is worth protecting, but a way must be found of freeing money tied up in listed buildings (should they become redundant) for us to continue the mission of the church.

Yours etc,

MICHAEL F. HUBBARD, (Provincial Moderator, South-western Province, United Reformed Church), Church House, 3 Elm Grove, Taunton, Somerset, September 28.

## Gallery extension

From Mr Alec Clifton-Taylor

Sir, The President of the RIBA makes an eloquent plea (September 28) for a thoroughly contemporary building to house the new rooms of the National Gallery. If this were a new building *in vacuo* (i.e., on a virgin site) I would feel able to give him my full support.

But what is needed is not *in vacuo* but in Trafalgar Square, nor is it to be an independent building at all, but an extension of an existing one, which is quite a different proposition. In such a situation it is, in my view, sheer bad manners pointedly to ignore the present building.

It is, in my view, the principal failing of modern architects to design buildings which take no cognizance of their neighbours. Such projects make nonsense of the whole concept of the conservation area and the Civic Amenities Act of 1967, which rendered possible the designation of these areas, has done more than anything else to help preserve the quality of our towns. London, surely, beyond all other places, should set an example.

Yours faithfully,

ALEX CLIFTON-TAYLOR, 15 Clareville Grove, SW7, September 28.

## Hard to bear

From Mr Richard Adams

Sir, On page 16 of your issue of October 4 I read: "Top prices at teddies' auction." Directly opposite, at the head of the Finance and Industry page, is the headline, "Russian bears suspected in heavy dollar trading".

Sir, how can we expect to be realistically competitive in world markets while we continue to treat our national teddies in this shameful way? They need more encouragement.

Yours faithfully,

RICHARD ADAMS, Benwell, 26 Church Street, Whitechurch, Hampshire, October 4.







**14, 15**  
**In the Garden: Planting**  
**tips for a colourful**  
**spring; Values: Baby**  
**equipment; Drink;**  
**Collecting; Eating Out**

**16, 17**  
**Family Life: Children's**  
**rights; Out and About:**  
**Karting; Bridge; Chess;**  
**Crossword; Review: Rock**  
**records; and Galleries**

**19, 20**  
**The Week: Critics' guide**  
to Television, Radio,  
Opera, Music, Dance,  
Theatre, Films  
Sport and Auctions

**6-12 OCTOBER 1984 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS**

**THE TIMES**  
1785-1985

Right or wrong, our leader writers have set the tempo of *The Times* for two hundred years, directing and correcting in measured tones the many paths of progress. On Monday the fifth volume of our official history will be published, heralding the bi-centenary of *The Times* next year. Today, as the opening event to mark the bi-centenary, a reader, borrowing his phrases from leading articles of the past, dreams of the day when he, too, will be called upon to be the voice of *The Times*...

paper office could not find Mr Charles Wilberforce anywhere. And finally, in desperation when I reached the furthest end of Fleet Street, the editor of last resort triumphantly threw back my short offering couched in his paper's terse style and made the sheering observation "so much for your education - you've forgotten the apostrophe in

I seemed destined for a career as a grammarian, that last resort of those from the fact factories, instead of taking my rightful place among the opinion formers when at last the call came from *The Times*. I had given up all hope of entering there, but it seems my letter had taken a

every long time to reach it, owing to the newspaper office's proximity to the main Post Office morning office; where most of its mail seems to go into a box which is emptied only once a day. I do not know how they do it, but I suppose so we can sort it later when we have done the ones furthest away". Would I, said the embossed postcard, please call in before luncheon the next day?

I stayed up all night, working on my draft. It was headed "Tunnel or Bridge?" It was a seminal work.

What fitted me to the spirit of The Thunderer? I should describe myself, with I hope no false modesty, as a country Englishman of mature to middle-age, although with spurts of youth;

Oxford bred, but a Londoner by birth, and a loyal one (who cannot pass St Paul's without a momentary exhalation). There is an eye for the multifarious appearances of the Metropolis, its streets, its temples, its crowds, its parks, in the last of which, I note with delight, sheep are actually more familiar than in the landscape of most Continental countries.

Yet, though a Londoner, I am too good an Englishman to be possessed by it, and my mind

even in the City, is never far from country things, to which, when I can, I escape to laugh at bustle and top-hats. I believe in the pride of county as well as country. I like our mixed and singular climatic heritage. I am full of country hints, and can tell you, for instance, that one of the advantages of the blackberry

is that it can be gathered without stooping.

I like comfort, and admit to an inordinate satisfaction on perceiving under the covers as I go to bed, the faint but fateful convexity which denotes the neck-bottle. Let I suppose overcast, believe that the hatred of them is deeply rooted in human nature, and far from yielding to too much coddling. I believe the only noble gesture against it is that of throwing it out of the window.

I relax with golf, but can now, at my age, sadly, only watch cricket, that green island with its 15 inhabitants in white. A motorist from force of circumstance, I am, I confess, preferring trains and still years for steam. Indeed, I yearn for many passed on things, like the old roads before the motorways — those bare, open, shadeless and shinedless things, as shiny as the road as hard as the rigour of summer.

**A**ll these things I owned, proudly, to the Editor of *The Times*, demonstrating (I hoped) that I was a true Englishman. My message would simply be: in this present age, where we content to be devoid in ourselves, and to boast only of our super-products? Why is it that when we compare our own with past ages, it is always things we boast of, and not men? My message to youth? The present is always infallible until it becomes the past; and then it is usually wrong.

I am aware too, of the dangers inherent in the craft. A leader-writer has temptations, from which the ordinary essayist is exempt. Positively waits on him, as by official right, a fine bonoured phrase, a flutter about his head; he is horribly tempted to press the moral. He may begin as a fellow-creature, but as his pen gathers way, it is fortunate if he does not presently become a Public Uncle, booming advice from the hearthstone, or the British Aunt speaking sharply from behind her needles.

The moral is, of course, avoidable. It should be smilingly conveyed, as by one singer to another, with a humorous acceptance of our common frailty.

All this - and much more which cruel confinement of space forbids - I pressed upon the editor. He was as little interested in my character as I in his; we both: how to the Genius of Anonymity, which would rebuke us if we became too personal. It is all in the words, we both knew at once, and he turned to mine.

He read slowly at first, and then more quickly. My pulse quickened too. I recalled the story of Robin Barrington Ward, who at the age of 22, "tried his hand at a leader" for *The Times* at the suggestion of the editor, Geoffrey Robinson (later Dawson). He wrote it "palpitating with fear" - and found it published next day, a triumphant 1,100 words!

And, my heart skipped several beats, B-W went on to become editor himself. Could it be?...?

That was in the days of the slow-burning fire in the subeditors' room, the gentle thud of coals as they dropped one by one in the old black grate, remembered by Graham Greene, himself a passing ship on the great ocean of *The Times*.

A Times editorial conference in the 1940s with the headlines of some fourth leaders of the period

LORD SNAKE AND COMRADE LADDER



THE INTRUSIVE FLITTERMOUSE

REMOTE CONTROL OF RUBBERNECKS


ASSEGAIS AND AIRCRAFT-CARRIERS

THE ABSOLUTE INDISPENSABILITY OF REINDEER


CUPRO-NICKEL FOR THY PAINS



**GEOFFREY DAWSON**  
 Editor: 1922-19; 1923-41  
 Churchill wrote to him  
 in 1941: "I have been reading  
 your leading article today  
 and have been wondering  
 what it all amounts to."




**R. M. BARRINGTON-  
WARD**  
Editor, 1941-48  
*Too often had to "tinker  
with a man's leader"*



**W. F. CASEY**  
 Editor 1948-52

*His leaders were "a  
 model of clear, direct,  
 short-sentenced writing"*



**SIR WILLIAM HALEY**  
 Editor 1953-66  
*Edited for seven months  
 before writing his first  
 leader and with it sounded  
 a "change of tone"  
 for The Times*

I do not remember much more of that day. I came to standing dazedly on the pavement shortly afterwards clutching my cuttings and manuscripts. I think I can remember being offered a post at Mozley's salary, and I think I felt that on reflection an argument that needed so much persuasion to the right course to take was really wasting my talents. Life is too short for such idle discussion really.

Perhaps it was the perfect solution, that I had declined the offer of a job. It would have to be, in that case after all, politics. But which party needed me most?...

*The History of the Times: Struggles in War and Peace, 1939-1966*, by Iverach McDonald (Times Books, £20). This next volume in the official history, which is published on Monday, will be reviewed in *The Times* on Thursday by Lord McGregor of Durns.

*Third Leaders from The Times*, with an introduction by Professor George Gordon (Edward Arnold, 1928): the source of the description of a "composite author" of the leading articles. Many of the examples are directly taken from its introduction.

*In the Chair: Barrington-Ward of The Times*, by Donald McLachlan (Weidenfeld and Nicholson, 1971).

## THE VICTORIA NE COMPANY

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3.15

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**OCTOBER  
WINE OF  
THE MONTH**

**WHITE WINE  
SELECTION  
MADE EASY**

All white wines at  
Vicenza Wine are  
coded 1 to 9.  
1 denotes the driest,  
9 the sweetest.

**2**  
DRY

**6**  
SWEET

By law, we are not allowed to sell alcohol to anyone under 21. (PAPA) subject to availability, reservations to drive or L.A.T.

## Thundering through the post-war pressure points

"While the Conservatives undergo an eclipse, the Liberal Party is enjoying a renaissance. This itself is a melancholy event, but because of the transcendent part it has played in Parliamentary history and because throughout the decline of its fortunes it has continued to command individual ability and public spirit of the highest proportion. The numbers of the fall of the Liberal Party, however, is not an end of liberalism; the principles for which it has contended have been largely embodied in the fabric of contemporary society, and both Conservatives and Labour owe some of the modesty of their beliefs to the teaching of Liberal statesmen... Great and timeless as are the truths of the Liberal tradition, the tendency of Parliamentary grouping towards two-party government towards the inevitable, and is ultimately healthy... The pledge to pursue the war with Japan implacably to the goal of unconditional surrender was given in the name of the nation, and is as much a national pledge as that inheritance is upon that with which originated."

[illegible]

approach is intended to bring the National Government as the most powerful force now in power in the Commonwealth. Withdrawal of the Voortrekkers from the Great Trek is the only way in which the Boers of Mr Macmillan's "Orange" now blowing the trumpet of the "Great Trek" is the only way, in referring to the continent from the people of a sister nation has been a considerable help in the past. Mr Macmillan says that he is aware that what is the Great Britain, he who of South Africa the force of the continent. On the doctrine of a considerable inequality of the offensive to the British Empire. The Nationalists follow as who teach that it is the law; all hold to the people with a nearly equal number. Now you cannot have a civilised country. Still less can it be covered with a stockmill.

main that becomes even  
stagnant and gets  
abilities is bound to weaken  
as a whole. For Britain  
the Common Market  
will be a good thing  
my mind you would  
political as well as  
national tribulation.  
n world affairs can  
hope to be what it once  
be has an important part  
To play the role of  
it will not be possible  
an effort is beyond  
here she will opt out  
No such course is  
concomitant attack i  
body. Nor would su  
be as natural to the E  
Sooner or later  
it will be made to  
a change. It should be  
before the rot has  
and repair. Britain  
over two wars today,  
alliance with the rest  
world in which econ  
the world is not  
as a war on her own  
is her standard of  
eventually her way  
is not an exaggeration  
in goes on as it is, then  
the economic crisis sh  
arrive.

black and white come much closer to fully expected." The Soviet government has issued a decree for the dismantling of the "whites," your description of which is tantamount to the Soviet Union. I am sure, for any mistake, Khrushchev spent out this decision three times in the form of his letter to President Kennedy yesterday. The President more easily... is more likely to be... was a quality in the... policy from the beginning. Soviet leaders saw in our way of extending the... power and humiliating... and at the same time... going talks going... of intention, he... be in Mr Khrushchev each to be used as the... Now, when the... live has failed in fact... determination, he... going talks going... he is worth... "Sergeyevich" said... against Mr Khrushchev... peasant against... leader.

The Conservatives  
and what they have no  
since Churchill was a  
is courage. One o  
types of modern war  
is more likely to res  
's flare than victory.  
hiding place from the  
of overthrow and dis  
to dangerously comfort  
slow, insidious, all-  
ceptible but inexorable  
spread after appeal has  
to immediate self-int  
professional politicians  
that these have won  
not - the pendulum  
**Q**: Have not the Conserv  
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the fall or none, this is n  
purpose. The Prime Min  
these colleagues can  
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They will have to do  
what to justify them  
in the next few  
the fall or none, that  
done - . Popular  
ence is about played  
ally when it rests or  
a basis."

THE VICTORIA WINE COMPANY

THE VICTORIA WINE COMPANY

**Veuve du Vernay**  
BRUT OR DEMI-SEC

**3.15**  
PER BOTTLE

2.99 per bottle when sold by the case.

**OCTOBER WINE OF THE MONTH**

WHITE WINE SET ELECTION MADE EASY  
All white wines at Veuve's Wine are coded 1 to 9  
1 denotes the driest, 9 the sweetest.

*Le vin mousseux de France produit en Cuvée Clos*

By law we are not allowed to sell alcohol in one bottle & fifteen subject to availability, discounts to our on L.A.T.



**Skiing into adventure with the high fliers: Shona Crawford Poole** on the elation of heli-skiing on unbroken snow in Canada's Caribboos.

\* Available from all good travel agents. Prices include airport taxes and are covered by our 'price guarantee'. ABTA ATOL 355.















BRIDGE

Banana skins for the brilliant

Do the experts search for opportunities to display their brilliance, or do they wait until the right hand appears? Yes, that is a searching question. The polite answer is that some experts are keener to see their name in lights than others. This intended brilliance by one of Britain's leading pairs misfired badly. Teams, Gold Cup, East-West game, Dealer East.

W	N	E	S
AKJ1094	AKJ1094	AKJ1094	AKJ1094
AKJ1094	AKJ1094	AKJ1094	AKJ1094
AKJ1094	AKJ1094	AKJ1094	AKJ1094

The defence had no difficulty in cashing six spades and five hearts to inflict a 1,500 penalty. Even if one accepts South's contention that his three no trumps carried the unmistakable message that he was prepared to sacrifice in either minor suit, his singleton club makes it a dubious call. His four no trumps seems less ambiguous. But when the enemy guns opened fire, obviously someone should have given the order to bale out.

My next example occurred in the Caribbean Championships. It was described by Tony Sower, editor of the magazine *International Popular Bridge*. The victim was Steve Hamaoui, generally acknowledged to be Venezuela's leading player. Teams, Love all, Dealer South.

W	N	E	S
AKJ1094	AKJ1094	AKJ1094	AKJ1094
AKJ1094	AKJ1094	AKJ1094	AKJ1094
AKJ1094	AKJ1094	AKJ1094	AKJ1094

Gorazzo deliberated for some time before selecting his opening lead. He calculated that South would seek to establish dummy's spades by ruffing the third round. The only defence would be to attack dummy's entry at once. I am sure Faigenbaum must have winced when he saw Gorazzo's choice of the devilish ♠J.

W	N	E	S
AKJ1094	AKJ1094	AKJ1094	AKJ1094
AKJ1094	AKJ1094	AKJ1094	AKJ1094
AKJ1094	AKJ1094	AKJ1094	AKJ1094

West led the ♠2. Seeing all four hands, the contract is obviously doomed. But Hamaoui is a thinking player. He reasoned that to justify his bid of three no trumps, South must surely hold ♠Jx or ♠Jxx. No doubt declarer would have to rely on dummy's clubs. If South had

Judy Froshang on children and the law

Challenged and chastened by a sense of justice

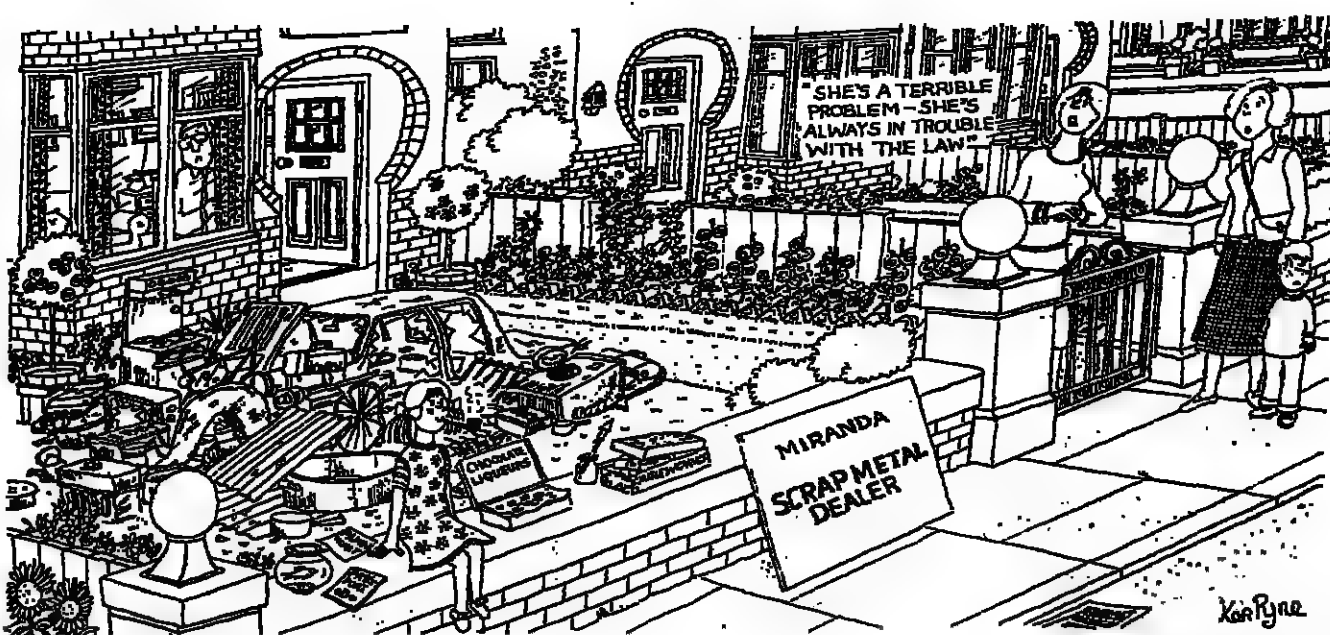
Last week I caught the tail end of a programme in which a 15-year-old lad was being asked to explain why he and his peers thought they were second-class citizens, and what they thought could be done to improve their lot. The boy hesitated for a while, then blurted out that the worst thing about being his age was that adults treated him as a child (which he no longer felt he was) and did not respect him. The interviewer asked him to define "respect"; he answered that it meant listening, treating kids of his age as equals, allowing them their "rights". The programme finished before he could elaborate on those "rights", but a few days later I chanced upon a publication which purports to explain them in some detail.

In the September issue of *Childright* - a bulletin of law and policy affecting young people in England and Wales - there is a four-page pull-out listing children's rights from birth to the age of 21. It makes an interesting, sometimes funny, occasionally chilling read. And without even trying, it pinpoints some of the ludicrous anomalies in law. For example, at 14 you can pawn an article in a pawnshop (unless you live within the Metropolitan Police district, when you must be 16) but you may not buy fireworks until you are 16.

At 16 you may enter or live in a brothel, as you may from birth until you are four - the archaic reasoning being, presumably, that until then you will not understand what prostitution is about, but that over the age of four, you will.

After poring over the pull-out for a while, I decided to ask a few of my friends and members of my family what they thought about the laws as they relate to them. The moment they saw the title, *Childright*, they perked up from a "do we have to" attitude and switched on a bright-eyed, wide awake, "this could be fun" one. My sample consisted of those I could rope in at short notice - four boys aged 5, 12, 13 and 15 and three girls aged 7, 10 and 14 respectively.

"Did you know you could drink alcohol at home now you're five?" I asked the youngest. "What's alcohol?" he asked. "Wine, stupid," said his seven-year-old sister. "When we stayed with my cousins in France we drank it all the time!" "You're far too young," said my 12-year-old. "You should be at least 12." I reminded him of a youthful incident when, aged two and a bit, and unnoticed by guests in the Green Room at Thames Television, including Mary Whitehouse, he had downed



two gins and tonic, a half of lager and a large Scotch.

A ghastly hangover and an acutely embarrassed mother were the inevitable consequences. "Ah, but I didn't know what alcohol was then, did I?" he said.

More argument followed. The 13-year-old, fresh from a history lesson on the Rake's Progress according to Hogarth, was appalled to learn that mothers once poured gin down their children to keep them quiet. The 14-year-old maintained that "learning how to drink when you're young means

you won't get drunk when you're old". "Don't you believe it," the 15-year-old sage countered. "I had an appalling hangover after I'd finished my mocks."

To avoid discussing the merits of the grape for hours, we bustled on to those "rights" which they did know about or found quite reasonable, such as opening a National Savings account (when you're seven), getting a part-time job (when you're 13), getting your own passport (at 16, but only with the written consent of at least one parent). They were de-

lighted to discover that they could, in theory, borrow money from an official source but were not legally bound to repay it under the age of 18 - but chastened when they realized that only parents or accommo-

dating adults were likely to go along with a loan of any size. Then they argued at length about the age at which you can buy a pet (12). After a few emotional outbursts, they decided that goldfish were fine for the under-10s, but for anything requiring tender loving care, the parent had to be consulted, cajoled and persuaded to take

on some of the responsibilities.

There was a lot of giggling about the laws which say that you must be 16 to buy liqueur chocolates or sell scrap metal. And shrieks of disbelief that a uniformed police officer or park attendant, catching you smoking, could confiscate your tobacco and cigarette papers "but not your pipe or pouch".

I then decided to take them through some of the more serious laws affecting their rights, the two youngest having left the room to watch television.

They were, logically, irritated

Outings

HORSE OF THE YEAR SHOW:

There should still be some tickets left for this afternoon's performance, which includes the Taylor Woodrow Homes Pro-Am, Hermes Concours d'Elegance, Schroeder Life Hackney Pony of the Year, Keith Loxford Cob of the Year, Pony Club games for the Prince Philip Cup and several other events. Wembley Arena, Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex (W8 2NF). Today, 2pm. Tickets from £5-£3.

Including a rare coverage of the 1907 French Grand Prix - will be shown. It promises to be a fascinating evening for parents and children over the age of 16 who love motor racing in all its forms. National Film Theatre, South Bank, London SE1 (928 3232). Today, 8.45pm, tickets £3.

THINGS THAT GO BUMP IN THE NIGHT:

A comic play for 5-9 year olds which has had excellent reviews in Europe and Britain. The action centres on two children, a newly met friend and what happens when they swap toys. Unicorn Theatre for Children, Great

Newport Street, London WC2 (836 3334). Today and tomorrow, 2.30pm and weekends following at the same time until Nov 4. Tickets £2.40-£2.40 plus 10p for non-members of the Unicorn Club.

THE LITTLE HARE:

An exhibition of ceramic sculpture and panels depicting the Finnish legend of the little hare, part of the Bristol Festival for Children. Designed by Heija Luikio-Sundstrom in three dimensions, all the exhibits can be felt and touched. The show has braille captions and a taped narrative. The Circle Bar, Bristol Hippodrome, Bristol (0272 213362). Until Oct 28, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm. Free.

HANS THE BELLINGER:

Welcome return of the Little Angel's Resident Company with a delightful tale of the bellinger's battle with evil creatures before he ultimately wins the innkeeper's daughter as his bride. Written by Johan Fabricius, settings and costumes derived from Breugel's paintings. The Little Angel Marionette Theatre, 14 Dagmar Passage, Cross Street, London N1 (226 1787). Today, tomorrow and every Sat and Sun until Oct 28 at 3pm. Adult £2.50, child £1.50.

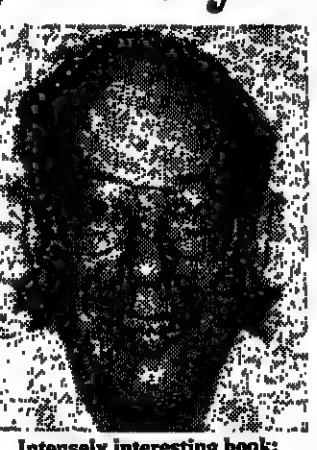


Fangio fandangler: The great racing driver in a BRM in 1952

CHESS

Not mad, merely marvellous

Among the flood of new books on chess which threatens to crowd me out of house and home there comes every now and again a book that is a delight to read, and David Spanier's *Total Chess* (Secker and Warburg, £9.95) is one of them.



Intensely interesting book: David Spanier

The author, a self-confessed weak player, has an absorbing passion for the game which he knows how to convey to the reader with the utmost eloquence and conviction. He is at his best when dealing with such entrancing subjects as the tragedy of Bobby Fischer's departure from the chess world, and the tragic-comedy of the constant defections that have enriched the chess of other countries, in particular, the United States and Israel. He is at his weakest when conveying the opinions and pronouncements of psychologists on the game; but in my experience, whenever a psychologist talks about chess he displays a painful misunderstanding of the

game and its effects on the human mind.

In particular, the notion that in order to become a great player you have to be more than a little mad is unsound and not justified by the facts. True, great powers of imagination and a fierce dedication to the game are necessary and these may appear as signs of eccentricity to the casual observer.

But in fact just the contrary is the case. In order to excel at chess your mind has to be evenly balanced and, as a close observer at many world championship matches, both team and individual, I have often marvelled at the immense powers of self-discipline the champions have displayed. Inevitably one is drawn to the conclusion that madness is in the eye of the beholder.

Still, I must not harp on this. The book is intensely interesting and the title is fully justified. Spanier is particularly good on Kasparov and his enthusiasm for that great player gives me the excuse for quoting another of his games.

White: V. Korchnoi, Black: G. Kasparov, Lucerne Olympiad, 1982. Q. P. Benoni Def.

1	P-K4	1	P-K4	2	P-K4	2	P-K4
2	P-K4	2	P-K4	3	P-K4	3	P-K4
3	P-K4	3	P-K4	4	P-K4	4	P-K4
4	P-K4	4	P-K4	5	P-K4	5	P-K4
5	P-K4	5	P-K4	6	P-K4	6	P-K4
6	P-K4	6	P-K4	7	P-K4	7	P-K4
7	P-K4	7	P-K4	8	P-K4	8	P-K4
8	P-K4	8	P-K4	9	P-K4	9	P-K4
9	P-K4	9	P-K4	10	P-K4	10	P-K4
10	P-K4	10	P-K4	11	P-K4	11	P-K4
11	P-K4	11	P-K4	12	P-K4	12	P-K4
12	P-K4	12	P-K4	13	P-K4	13	P-K4
13	P-K4	13	P-K4	14	P-K4	14	P-K4
14	P-K4	14	P-K4	15	P-K4	15	P-K4
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31	P-K4	31	P-K4	32	P-K4	32	P-K4
32	P-K4	32	P-K4	33	P-K4	33	P-K4
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34	P-K4	34	P-K4	35	P-K4	35	P-K4
35	P-K4	35	P-K4	36	P-K4	36	P-K4
36	P-K4	36	P-K4	37	P-K4	37	P-K4
37	P-K4	37	P-K4	38	P-K4	38	P-K4
38	P-K4	38	P-K4	39	P-K4	39	P-K4
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54	P-K4	54	P-K4	55	P-K4	55	P-K4
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56	P-K4	56	P-K4	57	P-K4	57	P-K4
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64	P-K4	64	P-K4	65	P-K4	65	P-K4
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A mistake: correct was 23 Q-N2.

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The recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise.

The winners of prize concise No 458 are: S. A. Robinson, 3 Bishop's Rise, Hatfield, Hertfordshire; and S. E. Nancarrow, 146 Tufnell Park Road, Tufnell Park, London NW.

SOLUTION TO No 458 (last Saturday's prize concise): ACROSS: 1 Tyrannicide 9 Arkward 10 Ueber 11 Ebb 13 Volt 16 Jess 17 Isohar 18 Sass 20 Star 21 Nuncio 22 Hate 23 Swot 25 Zap 26 Ishadi 28 Lumbago 30 Block bonus 31 Bump DOWN: 2 Alive 3 Plateau 4 Radiate 5 Serum 6 Raven 7 Wrester 13 Oil 15 Spurred 16 Mil 17 Crevice 18 Octopod 20 Infer 21 Abyss 23 Mores

Missing a perpetual check by 33 R-R8 ch. K-N2 34 R-R7 Q-B7 ch 35 K-R1 QxR3 B6 N-K5 dis ch and so on.

33 ... R-R8 ch 33 R-R8 ch 34 R-R7 Q-B7 ch 35 K-R1 QxR3 B6 N-K5 dis ch and so on.

White lost on time.



REVIEW

Richard Williams revels in the sure touch of Sinatra at his most compelling while Max Bell voices some doubts about Bowie

# The crooner has such dignity but the chameleon disappoints

Frank Sinatra Sings For Only The Lonely (Capitol ED 26-0138-1)  
Modern Jazz Quartet Echoes (Pablo Digital D2312-142)

"The songs I know, only the lonely know/Each melody recalls a love that used to be... Sammy Cahn's sombre epigraph stands at the head of the artifact that renders futile evocations of last month's cheap-shot arguments about whether the chap with the tight toupee and the loose connections should be allowed still to croon about the moon and June.

This collection of 12 songs, recorded in 1958, arranged and conducted by Nelson Riddle, and now remastered by a digital process that enriches the glow of voice and orchestration alike, represents nothing less than the textbook of torch song, the last word on the American ballad, an absolute pinnacle of popular music.

Those familiar only with the rings-a-ding-ding side of Sinatra, the swinging lover for ever issuing finger-snapping invitations to come fly with him, will scarcely recognize the dedicated artist on view here. From the sensational *commedia dell'arte* cover painting - the singer as Harlequin - to the final moment of "One For My Baby", when even the pianist has let the saloon, this work is cut from a single piece of the finest cloth: the first "concept album", perhaps, and certainly a master class in the task of pursuing and embellishing a theme over the course of 40 minutes or so.

That theme is loss and loneliness. Yet Riddle and Sinatra resolutely maintain the most dignified of postures. Sombre yet stoic, distressed but discreet, moody without being maudlin, this is a far more likeable Sinatra - admirable, even - than the fellow who does it his way. Neither thick-skinned nor over-sensitive, the protagonist of *For Only The Lonely* seems to have life pretty well in proportion, which is largely to the credit of the writers of a series of marvellous lyrics. Faced with the wisdom - the essential seriousness - of Johnny Burke's lyrics to "What's New", even the wisest singer might be forced to forget his self-image for a moment and concentrate on the real job.

"What's New", with its



Art and craft: Frank Sinatra, pictured at his peak in 1958, and David Bowie

butterscotch trombone obbligato and wrenching punch-line, is a highlight here. So are "Angel Eyes", where Sinatra begins with the chorus - "Drink up, all you lucky people" - instead of the verse, achieving a most dramatic effect: "It's A Lonesome Old Town", its first line prefaced by a stark solo bass-clarinete and "Spring is Here", with several examples of wonderfully imaginative phrasing.

Above all, though, there is Gordon Jenkins's remarkable "Goodbye", which single-handedly settled the matter over whether popular song can aspire to the condition of art half a dozen years before George Martin added a string quartet to Paul McCartney's "Yesterday". The most powerful three minutes of Sinatra's entire career, its positioning at the end of the first side of the album represents one of only two occasions on which the album lapses from perfection: one of those rare pieces so compelling that they can be followed onto the turntable only by themselves. It should have been made the finale to the album as a whole.

The other flaw? Perhaps I was unlucky in that I first heard "Blues in the Night" performed by Sammy Davis Jr, but it has always seemed to me - for all its authorship by Harold Arlen and Johnny Mercer - essentially bogus. I would happily replace it with, say, "I Can Get Along Without You Very Well" from *In The Wee Small Hours*, also just remastered and reissued (CAPS 1008) as part of the same valuable programme.

If the combined efforts of Sinatra and Riddle make the 1950s sound like an altogether more civilized place, then the

reappearance of the Modern Jazz Quartet offers a potent whiff of nostalgia blended with a profound aesthetic reward in similar proportions.

After 22 years of unbroken activity, with only one change of personnel (and that in the very earliest days), the MJQ took most of the 1970s off. Until recently, there was no sign of a reunion: happily, however, the blandishments of a Japanese promoter proved too seductive, and the musicians found themselves enjoying the experience so much that what was initially conceived as a temporary arrangement has now become once again a full-time proposition.

The first studio recording in their new incarnation, *Edifies*, shows all the parts in perfect working order, performing with pristine freshness a repertoire entirely true to the idiom the

group created for itself 30 years ago.

Two of the three pieces contributed by John Lewis, the group's chief composer, are cunningly arranged jigsaws which make the most of the group's matchless internal balance, while Milt Jackson and Percy Heath both provide tunes which demonstrate how firmly, for all the European-style flourish of its surfaces, the group has always been grounded in the blues.

Lewis's piano, proverbially well-mannered yet with the trace of a whimsical smile lingering on the corner of each phrase, continues to provide the perfect foil for Milt Jackson's rhythmically vivacious, melodically extravagant vibrato.

For the rest, the title track would be better in a different context, with, say, Jim Morrison singing it, while "Tumble

David Bowie Tonight (EMI EL 24 0277 1)  
Azzur Camera Knife (WEA 240 483 1)  
Johnny Adams From The Heart (Demon Records Fied 26)  
Neville Brothers Neville-Ization (Black Top BT 1031)

and Twirl" is a stinker - Bowie at his most banal. His lyrics are a ludicrous self-indulgence, presenting a rich man's perspective of decadence in Third World Borneo. Musically, it flatters to deceive, being an ill-judged cross between the Stones, Spandau Ballet and Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young.

Despite its high points, *Tonight* is disappointing overall, perhaps because Bowie's choice of covers gives it a disjointed structure. His version of Brian Wilson and Tony Asher's "God Only Knows" (from *Pet Sounds*) is an idiosyncrasy that doesn't work. Bowie croons the vocal where once the Beach Boys harmonized so exquisitely, the net result is an arrangement reminiscent of his own "Kooks".

Whatever one's feelings towards Bowie, his influence on songwriters of the past 10 years is undeniable. Roddy Frame, teenage brains behind the Scottish band Artee Camera, may not seem to be a suitable case for the Bowie treatment. He is more often compared with British country troubadours like Elvis Costello, but the stamp is there in the elongated puns and images that occur throughout his second album, *Knife*, particularly in the ambitious title track and the painful rambling of "The Back Door To Heaven".

The better moments are excellent. "Still On Fire" reverberates with the energy of Frame's earlier work while the purer country phrasing of "Backwards And Forwards" or the folksy Beatlesque strumming of "The Birth Of The True Story" are pretty and decorative.

The album builds up to "Knife" itself, but the last cut is not the deepest. The "meaningful" semi-progressive bridge, featuring the dreaded fretless bass, sounds like Pink Floyd on an off day. Fortunately, Roddy Frame is gifted enough to whittle the appetite again after *Knife*'s blunt edge.

The most soulful records of

the month come from New Orleans, so often America's forgotten city when the accolades for guts and passion are awarded. Louisiana music is just as potent as anything to emanate from the more fashionable cities.

Johnny Adams's *From The Heart* illustrates the New Orleans brand of blues. The album is full of savoury delicacies and swampy snap all sung by Adams in the relaxed style that earned him the nickname of the "Tan Canary". It features Adams alongside luminaries like Vivian "Red" Tyler on tenor and guitarist Walter "Wolfgang" Washington. The results, in such pearls as Percy Mayfield's "We Don't See Eye To Eye" or Mae Rebennack's "Teach Me To Forget", make this the best album of its kind since Albert King's *Live At The Regal*.

The Neville Brothers' *Neville-Ization* is simply sublime: the most exciting record I've heard all year. The Nevilles are a New Orleans institution. Art and Cyril Neville were founder members of the Meters, while brother Ivan naved out a career as a solo soul singer.

The cover depicts the Nevilles chasing the cane of Big Chief Jolly, the late George Landry whose band The Wild Tchoupateaux, influenced Mardi Gras for a long time. The plastic goes even further to cementing a fine tradition.

The sound of the Nevilles now, as with the Meters before, is powerful. You don't have to know about second-line strut to sway to their version of "Fever" or to swoon to their cover of Bobby Womack's "Woman's Gotta Have It".

Then again, they can bring a magical simplicity to the protest of "Fear, Hate, Envy, Jealousy", the blues gear for a boiling interpretation of Duke Ellington's "Caravan". Balancing the covers, Aaron sings his theme song "Tell It Like It Is" and makes it seem brand new, while the Meters' own "Africa" brings the disc to a close on a note of sheer joy.

It is almost impossible to believe that this is all recorded live at Tipitina's, so vibrant are the tones and textures. *Neville-Ization* represents pure soul without gimmicks. New Orleans music of this quality can't be beaten.

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GALLERIES

## Homely touches in the Brontë drama

There have been passionate storms of late on the Yorkshire moors, all about whether the National Portrait Gallery should lend the sole surviving group portrait of the Brontë sisters to Haworth. The Brontë Society put in a request, whereby the gallery refused on grounds of its popularity in London and the fact that it was unfit for travel.

Today, the clouds have cleared and the painting is at Haworth for the first time in more than 100 years. "It is not really going home", says Susan Foister, a curator at the NPG. "It's part of a touring exhibition going to three different places." It can be seen from today until November 5 in the exhibition room at the parsonage, and subsequently at Bradford and Sheffield.

Even before this tug-of-love episode, the portrait had a fascinating history. Painted by Bramwell, the only brother of Charlotte, Emily and Anne in about 1834, it was taken by Charlotte's husband, Mr A. B. Nicholls, to Ireland after his father-in-law's death in 1861. There, as the story goes, he folded it up, pushed it on top of a wardrobe and forgot about it. His second wife found it there after his death in 1906 and sold it to the NPG.

Today, although dramatically succeeding in capturing the intense personalities of the sisters, the painting's appearance is more archaeological than artistic. Its matt surface resembles a fresco; Mr Nicholls's folds give the effect of an ancient manuscript. On close



All in the family: Bramwell Brontë's portrait of his three sisters. He painted himself out of the picture

inspection it looks as though small fragments of paint, particularly on the folds, might easily chip off. But now the gallery's restorers say it is in an "exceptionally strong" condition, adding that it has been well retained earlier this century. As long as it remains protected by glass, they say, it is fit for travel.

Nobody has ever claimed that the painting has great artistic merit, although Ms Foister says

there are traces of fine under-drawing beneath. When asked whether she had portraits of her family, Charlotte said no, possibly because she did not consider this work worthy of the title. When the NPG took an infra-red photograph of it in 1957, they discovered that Bramwell had included a self-portrait between Emily and Charlotte, but that he had painted it out.

Bramwell was the black sheep of the family, adored but failing in most things he undertook. One project was to train as a painter, and "it is thought this work dates to that time. Soon, however, he gave it up. In 1845 he brought scandal to the family through his affair with his employer's wife; three years later he died, whereupon Emily sickened at his funeral, shortly to die herself, followed soon after by Anne. Apparently Bramwell had always drawn himself in caricature. Perhaps he painted himself out in this instance due to self-loathing.

As part of the exhibition package the NPG is providing a recent infra-red photograph which shows Bramwell's shadowy presence all the more dramatically, and photographs of portraits of Charlotte's contemporaries in London. Also on show is a fragment of another Bramwell work showing Emily in profile, and a photograph presumed to be of Charlotte, found recently in their archive. Finally there is the well-known society portrait drawing of Charlotte by George Richmond, executed in 1850 when she was the sole surviving sibling, famous, but soon to die herself. It may be more competent than Bramwell's but it has none of the presence.

**Sarah Jane Checkland**  
The Brontë Portraits can be seen at the Brontë Parsonage, Haworth, West Yorkshire, from today until Nov 5, 11am-5.30pm daily. Then at the Cartwright Hall, Bradford, Nov 10-Jan 8, 1985, and at Graves Art Gallery, Sheffield, Jan 15-Feb 23.

Selected

**DÜRER IN DUBLIN**  
Goethe Institute, Exhibition Road, London SW7 (S81 3344). Until Oct 28, Mon-Fri noon-6pm, Sat 10am-1pm.  
Touring exhibition of 95 fine Dürer woodcuts and engravings from the collection which the copperplate magnate Sir Alfred Chester Beatty gave to the Irish nation in 1950. Dürer devoted more attention to printmaking than painting because it could spread the Christian message more widely. Most astonishing is the minute detail of the engravings, for example in his "Adam and Eve" of 1504. His imagination is also very much in evidence, as seen in his selection of tragic-comic monsters in the "Whore of Babylon".

**WYNNDHAM LEWIS: THE TWENTIES**  
Anthony D'Orr Gallery, 2 and 23 Dering Street, New Bond Street, London W1 (S29 1578). Until Oct 12, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-1pm.  
The second stage in D'Orr's tribute to Wyndham Lewis dwells on the 1920s when he was still hard at work although no longer leader of the Vorticists. A striking portrait of Edith Sitwell, on loan from the Tate, provides the focal point: it is extended until the end of the month because of popular demand.

**THE GLASGOW STYLE 1890-1920**  
Glasgow Museums and Art Galleries, Kelvingrove, Glasgow, (041 334 1134). Until Oct 28, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2-5pm.  
Originally scheduled to end tomorrow, this show is being extended until the end of the month because of popular demand.

**JOSEF KOUDELKA**  
Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London SE1 (S28 3144). Until Dec 3, Mon-Wed 10am-6pm, Thurs-Sat 10am-8pm, Sun noon-6pm.  
Koudelka is a solitary figure who is difficult to pin down, living as he does a nomadic existence in Europe, following gypsy festivals and religious events. His best-known pictures are of these events but also on show here are more personal works, still lifes and landscapes. Not to be missed.

**EDWIN SMITH 1895-1971**  
Henry Cole Wing, Victoria and Albert Museum, London SW1 (S89 6271). Until Jan 26, Mon-Thurs 10am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm.  
To Edwin Smith's beauty can reside in the most trivial, such as netties pushing through the slats of a neglected seat at Rousham. Smith considered himself an architect, painter and draughtsman rather than a photographer (in fact he never admitted to being a professional photographer until the year of his death) and he achieved a remarkable standard. Many of the photographs on show are well known from his books, others have been brewed from the 60,000 negatives due to come to the museum from Smith's widow, Olive Cook. A book also published by Thames and Hudson, price £18.

**THE FACE OF CRAFT**  
British Crafts Council, 43 Earltown Street, London WC2 (S26 6993). Until Oct 27, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm, Sat 11am-5pm.  
Portraits of craftsmen by Philip Sayer who, through dramatic lighting and an intuitive feel for design, produces wonderful photographs which explore the relationship between his subjects and their environment.

**ILFORD 1985 CALENDAR/PRINCE ANDREW**  
Barbican Art Gallery, London EC2 (S28 4141). Until Oct 28, Tues-Sat 10am-7pm, Sun noon-6pm.  
A poor show, redeemed by its locations - Frogmore, Sandringham, Balmoral. There is a touch of arrogance in Prince Andrew's instructions to his printer, Gosh Noon. The photographs, mostly landscapes and still lifes, are pictorial and little more. They lack imagination and have the feel of a first-year student to them - indeed it comes as no surprise to learn that Andrew has been taking pictures for only about a year 1985

THE WEEK



Faces of the fifties: The actress Siobhan McKenna and Gerald Hamilton, the model for Mr Norris in Christopher Isherwood's *Mr Norris Changes Trains*. They are included in the exhibition of John Deakin's pictures at the Victoria and Albert Museum

Photography

**JOHN DEAKIN: THE SALVAGE OF A PHOTOGRAPHER**  
Henry Cole Wing, Victoria and Albert Museum, London SW1 (S89 6271). Until Jan 26, Mon-Thurs 10am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm.  
John Deakin's involvement with photography began in the 1930s when someone left a camera in his hotel room in Paris. This show concentrates, however, on the 1950s and the strange milieu and habits of Soho Bohemia. Deakin seemed able to capture with ease a disturbing power and force in his subjects, mainly portraits.

**DAVID BAILEY: NUDES 1961-1984**  
Olympus Gallery, 24 Princes Street, London W1 (491 7591). Opens Tues, until Nov 9, Mon-Fri 11am-8.30pm.  
I confess to being perplexed by Bailey's recent nudes. They have a certain innovation and style but ultimately deal harshly with women, binding and masking them, de-personalizing and desexing them. I am not sure they offer a critique of traditional attitudes towards women or merely exploit those very same attitudes, couched as they are in the language of aggression.

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Koudelka is a solitary figure who is difficult to pin down, living as he does a nomadic existence in Europe, following gypsy festivals and religious events. His best-known pictures are of these events but also on show here are more personal works, still lifes and landscapes. Not to be missed.

**EDWIN SMITH 1895-1971**  
Henry Cole Wing, Victoria and Albert Museum, London SW1 (S89 6271). Until Jan 26, Mon-Thurs 10am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm.  
To Edwin Smith's beauty can reside in the most trivial, such as netties pushing through the slats of a neglected seat at Rousham. Smith considered himself an architect, painter and draughtsman rather than a photographer (in fact he never admitted to being a professional photographer until the year of his death) and he achieved a remarkable standard. Many of the photographs on show are well known from his books, others have been brewed from the 60,000 negatives due to come to the museum from Smith's widow, Olive Cook. A book also published by Thames and Hudson, price £18.

**THE FACE OF CRAFT**  
British Crafts Council, 43 Earltown Street, London WC2 (S26 6993). Until Oct 27, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm, Sat 11am-5pm.  
Portraits of craftsmen by Philip Sayer who, through dramatic lighting and an intuitive feel for design, produces wonderful photographs which explore the relationship between his subjects and their environment.

**ILFORD 1985 CALENDAR/PRINCE ANDREW**  
Barbican Art Gallery, London EC2 (S28 4141). Until Oct 28, Tues-Sat 10am-7pm, Sun noon-6pm.  
A poor show, redeemed by its locations - Frogmore, Sandringham, Balmoral. There is a touch of arrogance in Prince Andrew's instructions to his printer, Gosh Noon. The photographs, mostly landscapes and still lifes, are pictorial and little more. They lack imagination and have the feel of a first-year student to them - indeed it comes as no surprise to learn that Andrew has been taking pictures for only about a year 1985

will be a bleak year for Ilford if this is all they can come up with, as it does not come anywhere near the quality of their previous calendars by photographers such as Bill Brandt and Arnold Newman.

**CORNEL LUCAS RETROSPECTIVE**  
Stills Gallery, 105 High Street, Edinburgh (031 557 1140). Until Oct 20, Tues-Sat 10.30am-5pm.  
Eighty-eight wonderful portraits of filmstars such as Brigitte Bardot, Mariene Dietrich and Gregory Peck by Cornel Lucas, who worked at Pinewood Studios for 10 years from 1946, a period he describes

as the golden age of cinema. Glamorous and fascinating images.

**ESKINGTON: A DURHAM MINING VILLAGE**  
Side Gallery, 9 Side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (0632 322208). Until Oct 21, Tues-Fri 11am-6pm, Sat-Sun 11am-5pm.  
A portrait of the life of a mining village by photographer Bruce Rae whose work, while it could not be described as exceptional, has some interesting qualities.

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# THE WEEK

## Sport

**ROPEAN GRAND PRIX:** Eight days ago a spectacular crash on a Nurburgring motor racing circuit in West Germany left the stricken driver, Niki Lauda, close to death. But he survived to make an astonishing comeback and tomorrow he returns to the Nurburgring on the verge of his 10th world championship. The race covered on *Sunday Grandstand*, 3C1, from 2.30, with highlights on 3C2, 9.30-10.10pm.

**THE DE L'ARC DE TRIOMPHE:** Les have won the famous French race for the last five years. It is Lester Piggott's favourite to seek the sequence on the colt *Ennoble*. If he does, it will be his fifth win in the event. The main challenge could come from the French-trained Northern Trick, ridden by the American, Cashmussen. The race starts tomorrow at 4.20pm and there is a coverage on BBC1.

**ATCH OF THE DAY LIVE:** There could be a treat for football fans on Fri when the league fixture between Tottenham and Liverpool is televised on White Hart Lane. Despite injuries to Hoddle and Ardiles, Spurs have made a fine start to the season and should thoroughly test Liverpool side struggling to find its best form. BBC1, 7.05-8pm.

## Auctions

**ROYAL BEVERAGES:** A Meissen office and chocolate service which belonged to the late King Umberto of Italy comes up for sale on Jes. The king had a passion for historical souvenirs of his family. The service dates from 1775-80 and according to family tradition as a present from King Antonio of Aragon to the royal family of Aragon. The sale of continental armchairs has many other rare objects. The sale is at King Antonio's, 35 New Bond Street, London W1 (493 8080). Viewing Mon 9am-4.30pm. Sale Tues 10.30am and 2.30pm.



Bags of brass and buttons: Tuba players promenade outside the Albert Hall and Pearly Kings and Queens bear harvest gifts at St Martin-in-the Fields (see Other events)



## Other events

**BEST OF BRASS:** More than 2000 amateur brass band players are taking part in the National Brass Band Championships of Great Britain. The lower section bands compete today and the event reaches its climax tomorrow afternoon with the championship section bands. Tonight (8pm) there is a gala concert featuring massed bands and the Bach Chorus. Royal Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, London SW7. Tickets and information from: 580 2060.

**PARADE OF PEARLS:** An opportunity to see London's pearly kings and queens (not to mention princes and princesses) en masse and in their full regalia as they take part in the Pearly Harvest Festival Service. The public is welcome and no tickets are required. St Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, London WC2. Tomorrow, 3pm. Information: 930 0089.

**BEST OF GLASS:** Pieces by Britain's leading craftsmen and craftspeople in glass are on display in the annual exhibition of the Guild of Glass Engravers. One of the highlights last year was Peter Dreier's "The Price of Oil", a brilliant interpretation by the country's top glass-maker of the oil crisis. The exhibition is at Leighton House, 12 Holland Park Road, London W14. Opens Mon, 6pm. Until Oct 27, Mon-Fri 11am-6pm, Sat 11am-5pm. Information: 580 8862.

**GOING FOR GOLD:** Professional jewellers and goldsmiths are selling work at prices from £10 to £2,000 at the Goldsmiths' Fair. There are 80 stands and the emphasis is on small work; among the items are a silver vanity mirror with 24 carat gold inlay (243), a creamer with mouse and wheat ear detail (2345) and a hand-formed spoon with gold inlay (2200). Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, London EC2 (505 7010). Tues-Thurs, Sat 10.30am-5pm; Wed, Fri 10.30am-7.30pm.

## THEATRE

### Farcical features of life at the top

he top people in the new comedy by Richard O'Brien, re those in the film world, the sort who inhabit the newspaper office columns, and they are a fairly unpleasant lot. They are also fairly true to life, according to Michael White, who is to present the play with the Little Theatre of Comedy company at the Ambassadors Theatre. "Some are stereotypes, but you could imagine them based on real people. They are very exaggerated versions of the real thing."

*Top People* is not the first play to combine the talents of O'Brien and White, they also worked together on *The Rocky Horror Show*, which is still being performed in various parts of the world. 10 years after it was written, "The Royal Court were going to put it on but did not have enough money. They needed only a minute amount but they asked me to underwrite it. I co-produced the show and moved it to the West End," White explains.

For *Top People*, O'Brien's agent contacted White and said he thought it was a very funny play. "I read it and agreed, and decided that I wanted a firm backing for a theatre. One of the difficulties in putting on a show is that you cannot fix a date, and with *Top People* I wanted to know I had a launching pad."

With that in mind, White showed the script to Thelma Holt of the Little Theatre of Comedy. The result is that after a short tour to Cambridge, Oxford and the University of Warwick, the comedy opens at the Ambassadors on Thursday.

It will have a six-week run there, and "then we will see. I never make predictions in this business," White says cautiously. The show has provoked different responses in different places but in general it has gone down well.

*The Rocky Horror Show* was hard to define and White has difficulty describing the new play. "Like all farce or humour it has a reality. It is the real world carried to extremes, a comedy with farcical undertones, but it has a good underlying toughness about it. Much as you may dislike the world it describes, you cannot pretend it does not exist."

O'Brien, who is also directing it in a production supervised by Julian Hope, originally wrote one part - the hero of an epic movie - for himself, but decided he could not take it on. Now he has reinstated himself because "only he could play the part as he had written it," White says.

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Christopher Warman

*Top People* previews at the Ambassadors (836 6111) on Wed at 8pm and opens Thurs at 8pm. Then Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 8.30 and 8.30pm.



Game for a laugh: Jane Howe and Peter Blythe in *Top People*

## In preview

**BLOCKHEADS:** The team which created *Snoopy* - *The Musical* now brings us a musical about film comedians Laurel and Hardy. Mark Hadfield is Stan Laurel, Kenneth H. Waller is Oliver Hardy. Book by Michael Landwehr, Kay Cole, Arthur Whitehead; lyrics by Hal Hackaday, music by Alexander Peskanov, choreography by Kay Cole, directed by Arthur Whitehead. Margo Nicol. Mermaid Theatre, Puddle Dock London EC4 (235 5568). Previews Mon-Thurs at 7.45pm, Fri at 5 and 8.15pm, Sat at 7.45pm; matinees Sat at 3pm. Opens Oct 17 at 7pm.

## Openings

**LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST:** Edward Petherbridge, Emily Richard, Kenneth Branagh, Harold Innocent, Frank Middlemass, Roger Rees, Josette Simon, directed by Barry Kyle in a new production which is the last of this season in the Royal Shakespeare Theatre. Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire (0793 295623). Previews today at 1.30 and 7.30pm, Mon and Tues at 7.30pm. Opens Wed at 7pm. Thurs at 7.30pm. Press night Oct 18 at 7pm; matinees Wed and Fri at 2pm.

**MACBETH:** Malcolm Tierney has the title role in a production which features several black actors. It includes Brian Bower, Shogo Shodeinde, T-Bone Wilson and Jeffrey Kissoon. David Thacker directs. Young Vic, 68 The Cut, London SE1 (628 5663). Opens Thurs at 7.30pm, until Nov 17, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm. Press night Oct 18 at 7pm; matinees Wed and Fri at 2pm.

**TEA IN A CHINA CUP:** Sphinx company present a play which has had a great success in Ireland both

North and South: the story of three generations of a working class Protestant family in Belfast, 1899-1972, narrated by one woman of the third generation. Written and directed by Christina Reid. Cast includes Margaret D'Arcy, Caroline Embling. Riverside Studios, Crisp Road, London W8 (748 3354). Previews Wed and Thurs at 8pm, Press night Fri at 7pm. Until Nov 1, Tues-Sun at 8pm. No matinees.

**AN HONOURABLE TRADE:** G. F. Newman, author of *Operation Bad Apple*, about police corruption, turns his attention to the issue of private morality versus public responsibility in the context of the Palace of Westminster. Mike Bradwell directs Felicity Dean, Shirley Dixon, David Gant, David Hovey, Donald Sumpter, Philip Voss, Richard Wilson. Royal Court, Sloane Square, London SW1 (730 1743). Previews on Thurs, Fri, Oct 13, Oct 15, at 8pm. Press night Oct 18 at 8pm, then Mon-Sat at 8pm; matinees Sat at 4pm from Oct 20.

## Selected

**THE DEVILS:** The FX (828 8795/836 8891). Wed at 7.30pm, Thurs at 2pm and 7.30pm, in repertory. Much improved by partial in-house rewriting. John Whiting's drama of demonic hysteria and exorcism in seventeenth-century France comes across powerfully in John Barton's spare, fluent studio production. Peter McNery plays Grandier, the sybaritic priest sent to the stake, and Estelle Kohler chills the blood as the tormented Sister Jeanne.

**FORTY YEARS ON:** Queen's Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1 (734 1166). Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 5 and 8.15pm; matinees Wed at 3pm. Transferred from Chichester, Alan Bennett's witty and nostalgic pageant of Britain from the 1900s

to the 1980s, rich in wickedly funny parodies and presented as a boys' public school play, with all that entails.

**A LITTLE HOTEL ON THE SIDE:** Oliver (828 2252). Thurs at 7.15pm. In repertory. Uproarious and (thanks to John Mortimer's translation) surprisingly witty version of the Feydeau farce better known as *Hotel Paradiso*, with Graeme Garden as a spy become a spy, Deborah Norton as a marital dragon, Benjamin Whitrow as a well-meaning stammerer and Michael Bryant's hotelier snooping on all and sundry.

**HENRY VIII:** Barbican (628 8795). Today at 2 and 7.30pm, Mon and Tues at 7.30pm. In repertory. Not for purists or tourists, perhaps, but the RSC's insolently Brechtian production has real flair and gives an interesting new shape to this usually unadorned play.

**ON YOUR TOES:** Palace (437 8834). Mon-Sat at 7.45pm; matinees Thurs and Sat at 2.30pm. Galina Panova (with Doran Wells taking over on Wed evenings and Sat matinees) has the lead in this appealing revival of the 1936 Rodgers and Hart musical.

**PASSION PLAY:** Wyndham's (836 3028). Until Nov 24, Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 5 and 8.30pm; matinees Wed at 3pm. Witty, sad and dazzlingly intricate, Peter Nichols's award-winning 1981 play about unwilling adultery.

**WILD HONEY:** Lyttelton (828 2252). Today at 3.30pm, Mon at 7.45pm, Tues at 3 and 7.45pm. In repertory. Chekhov's early comedy emerges as a masterpiece in its own right, thanks to Michael Frayn's imaginative translation and Christopher Morahan's production, with the volatile Ian McKellen at its centre.

## Out of Town

**GUILDFORD:** Yvonne Arnaud Theatre, Guildford, Surrey (843 6017). Multiple Choice by Roger Hall. Opens Wed at 7.45pm, until Oct 27, Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 5 and 8pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm. World premiere of a play by the author of *Middle Age Spread*, a comedy drama about a divorcee who finds herself in conflict with school authorities and her ex-husband as a result of removing her 12-year-old son from school. Susannah York, Garrick Hagen, David Baran; directed by Lou Stein.

**STRATFORD:** Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0793 295623). *Love's Labour's Lost*. Previews today at 1.30 and 7.30pm, Mon and Tues at 7.30pm. Opens Wed at 7pm, Thurs at 1.30 and 7.30pm. In repertory. First new production of the season: Barry Kyle directs. *The Merchant of Venice*. Fri at 7.30pm. In repertory. Ian McDiarmid as Shylock, Frances Tomelty as Portia, directed by John Caird. *The Other Place* (0789 295623). *Camille* by Pam Gems. Fri at 7.30pm. In repertory. Adapted from *La Dame aux Camélias* by Alexandre Dumas. Ron Daniels directs.

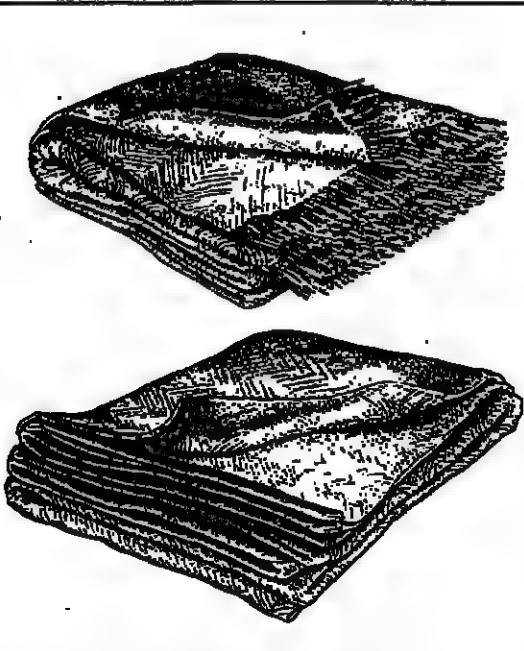
**WATFORD:** Palace Theatre, Watford Road (0823 25671). *Trumpets and Raspberries* by Dario Fo. Until Nov 3, Mon-Thurs at 7.45pm, Fri and Sat at 8pm; matinees Oct 27 and Nov 3 at 3pm. Latest comedy by the author of *Accidental Death of an Anarchist* and *Can't Pay? Won't Pay!*. The head of Fiat is rescued from a burning car and mistakenly receives plastic surgery which transforms him into the double of a communist trade unionist (the real one being in hiding in fear of arrest as a terrorist). Garri Rhys Jones plays both roles.

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## FILMS



Characters in conflict: Richard Burton (left) and John Hurt waging ideological war

### Why 1984 has been so problematic

It was reasonable enough for the musical 1976 to appear on film in 1977, or Bertolucci's 1900 to emerge in 1977; but if 1984 passed by without *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, we would all feel the movies had let us down. Luckily, the film of the year is now ready for travelling, though it has taken much tenacity, ingenuity and hurdle-jumping to prepare the new version of Orwell's bleak satire on totalitarian Britain.

The first major hurdle was Sonia Orwell, the author's widow, and literary executor, who had been appalled beyond measure by Michael Anderson's 1955 film, made in Britain with American (some say CIA) finance, in which Edmund O'Brien's flabby Winston Smith plodded through unattractive sets towards an incredible happy ending.

Once the film rights expired in 1974, Sonia clung to them defensively, and refused to allow further showings of Anderson's version. As the 1980s approached, cinema's interest in the novel accelerated. Francis Coppola, for instance, made inquiries, but found his pitch quered by a Chicago lawyer and film buff, Marvin Rosen-

blum - so determined to grab the prize that he had read, on his own admission, "every word Orwell wrote", and spotted the potential "like a fox" at his first encounter with Sonia. Shortly before her death in December 1980, Sonia assigned Rosenblum the television rights, and a film option on the property.

The precise style of treatment presented further difficulties. Orwell's widow opposed any use of high-technology special effects, and her wishes were protected by a specific clause in Rosenblum's contract. This caused severe script problems - unresolved until the intervention, last October, of Michael Radford and Simon Perry. The director and producer of *Another Time, Another Place*, Radford and Perry proposed to treat *Nineteen Eighty-Four* from the vantage point of the year that inspired it, 1948: they planned,

in Radford's words, "a kind of collapsed futurism, a false future as perceived by the past".

This not only helped Rosenblum avoid making something like *Star Wars*; it also helped everyone steer clear of precise political parallels, and scaled events down to the intimate level of *Another Time, Another Place*. *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, Radford says, enabled him to spotlight once more "the internal complexities of the human mind", and John Hurt, cast as the rebel citizen Winston Smith, is the perfect actor to make the complexities crystal clear. (Others involved include Richard Burton in his last film role as Smith's tormentor, O'Brien.)

The third hurdle was the clock. Script and finance were only finalized in the autumn of last year, shooting took place in spring and early summer, mostly in London. The filmmakers bravely set a September release date; the film is emerging a little late, but who cares about the month? It's the year that counts.

**Geoff Brown**  
*Nineteen Eighty-Four* (18) opens in London on Fri at the Odeon Haymarket (930 2738).

## Openings

**THE WOMAN IN RED (15):** Lively adaptation of Yves Robert's 1976 comedy about bungled middle-age adultery. *Pardon My Affaire*. Gene Wilder directs, and stars with Charles Grodin, Joseph Bologna and Glenda Ragner. From Fri at the Leicester Square Theatre (930 5252).

**LE BAL (PG):** Four decades of social and political history, portrayed through a wordless script, a single ballroom set, and constantly changing dance styles. Ettore Scola's award-winning film was adapted from the Théâtre du Campagnol's famous stage production. From Fri at the Lumière (836 0891) and Gate Notting Hill (221 0220).

**YULI RAIZMAN SEASON:** Few Soviet directors can claim careers as lengthy and lively as Yuli Raizman's. The National Film Theatre's wonderful retrospective spans almost 60 years of film making, from the prison camp eccentricities of *Katorga* (1928) to the subtle domestic drama of *Private Life* (1952). From Fri at the National Film Theatre (928 3232).

## Selected

**THE BOSTONIANS (PG):** Curious case 60 years of film. Sluggish but pretty Henry James adaptation from the Merchant-Ivory team, with newcomer Madeleine Potter as the young feminist obsessively wooed by Christopher Reeve; Vanessa Redgrave looks on appalled.

**THE COMPANY OF WOLVES (18):** Odeon Leicester Square (820 111). Or *Little Red Riding Hood Meets the Werewolf*. This extraordinary British film overloads every frame with Gothic magic and nightmare, but pursues its chosen path with admirable skill. Directed by Neil Jordan from an Angela Carter story. 13-year-old Sarah Patterson plays the young girl facing up to sexuality.

**THIS IS SPINAL TAP (15):** Classic Oxford Street (836 0310). Delicious parody of rock documentary, charting the disastrous American tour of a veteran British band.

**ONCE UPON A TIME IN AMERICA (18):** ABC Shaftesbury Avenue (836 8861), Electric Screen (228 3894). Sergio Leone's long-awaited epic about friendship and treachery among gangsters from Manhattan's Lower East Side. A film short on narrative clarity and the milk of human kindness; long on astonishing set designs and running time (225 minutes). With Robert De Niro, James Woods.

**STRANGER THAN PARADISE (15):** Camden Plaza (485 2443). Captivating bitter-sweet film by a bright New York talent, Jim Jarmusch, with musician John Lurie as the Hungarian immigrant bothered by a drifting cousin (Ester Balint). Effectively shot in black-and-white with much wry comedy and a precise evocation of how a country looks through the eyes of the filmgoer.

**THE TERENCE DAVIES TRILLOGY (15):** ICA Cinema (930 3847). Until Oct 11. Welcome commercial showing for Terence Davies's extraordinary studies in childhood torment, middle-aged repression and death, made over 10 years, and painfully carved from the director's personal life. With Terry O'Sullivan and Wilfrid Brambell.

**UNFAITHFULLY YOURS (15):** Studio Oxford Street (437 3300). Classic Chelsea (232 5866). Harmless remake of Preston Sturges's 1948 classic about a jealous character played with a nice sense of slapstick by Dudley Moore. Nastassja Kinski flounders as the wife accused of infidelity, but director Howard Zieff knows how to pull the film through.

**PARIS, TEXAS (15):** Screen on the Hill (535 3366). Few current films contain as much emotional resonance and visual beauty as Wim Wenders's intimate American epic about a man's search for his own identity and family. Wenders's camera revels in bizarre details of landscape, but the film's real strength comes from its treatment of human relationships.

The information in this column was correct at the time of going to press. Last changes are often made and it is advisable to check, using the telephone numbers given.

The week compiled by Peter Waymark Theatre: Anthony Masters



THE TIMES

## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Privatization preferred to competition

When the chips are down, a Conservative Government is governed by power, which is measurable, not by principle, especially principles that still smack more of 19th century Liberalism than even Thatcherite Conservatism. So it has proved in the compromise finally approved by the Cabinet to settle the dogfight between British Airways and British Caledonian.

Mr John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said last November: "I do not hesitate to put the elimination of monopoly and the promotion of fair competition at the top of my list of motives for privatization". Unfortunately, the majority of his colleagues who actually sit round the Cabinet table have a different list. Their paramount concern is the privatization of British Airways in February-March next year, the success of which will be measured in revenue to the Exchequer.

The Treasury will always prevail, provided it has the support of the Prime Minister. Sir Adam Thompson's links with Lord Whitelaw were never a match for Lord King's warm association with Mrs Thatcher.

For Lord King, BA, and Mr Norman Tebbit, yesterday's White Paper is an almost unmitigated triumph, which they worked hard and in the later stages with consummate skill to achieve. For Sir Adam and British Caledonian there are important consolation prizes but not a new era of increasing competition in the air, which might have benefited paying customers and airline industry alike.

There are very few marks for the Secretary of State for Transport, Mr Nicholas Ridley, whose aristocratic disdain for the grit and grind of power politics has been a disservice to the cause he was genuinely, and rightly, concerned to promote.

All that is left for the Civil Aviation Authority - which was asked by Ridley to chart a more competitive course for the airlines and responded with report that in the bad old days of BA would have had the Tories singing in the aisles - are the ashes of impotence.

It was not until the early hours of yesterday morning that the Government finally tied up all the ends. Sir Adam fought gamely until the very last. In the end, he had to settle for less than he originally wanted, though what he has achieved for his shareholders - the £18m a year profits of the Saudi routes and a new launch pad for the future - is substantial none the less. A year ago nobody had thought of giving BCal anything, and the airline is making only £3m a year.

Lord King (who was away in Germany yesterday) and his colleagues, Mr Colin Marshall and Mr Gordon Dunlop, have emerged from the fray with their privatization timetable intact and, on balance, few financial wounds. The final reckoning will take a few days, but BA calculates that the net impact of the changes will be no more than £3m to £4m a year in profits lost. The missing Saudi millions will be largely offset by the real or potential gains to be made from the South American and other routes BA is picking up from BCal. This level of profitability (one to two per cent of BA's overall profitability) is clearly not sufficient to mar the flotation, now firmly scheduled for early next year.

Equally important for both BA and the Treasury, there are no job losses, and therefore no redundancy or disruption costs, to be borne by BA. Its successful campaign to stay in situ at Manchester and Birmingham regional airports was worth every penny. The CAA's bid to vest itself with potentially unlimited powers to

shift routes around whenever it thought the imperatives of competition required them has been seen off. Having to write the caveat about the CAA's future powers into a prospectus was one of the flotation planners' biggest nightmares. As a sop to the customers, the Office of Fair Trading is being given a broader role to investigate charter operators' complaints about possible predatory and anti-competitive practices by a powerful, privatized BA.

A final plus point from BA's point of view is that it can sell BCal's routes to South America as a potential growth area. Mr Marshall said yesterday that, thanks to its ability to tie in the South American routes with its US and Caribbean operations, it expects to make a small profit on the South American routes almost from the word go, whereas BCal has always struggled to make any money at all on them. The flights will be from Heathrow, as will the Iberian routes which BA is being allowed to transfer back from Gatwick.

As for Sir Adam, last night he talked of the Government having missed "a historic opportunity" to change the competitive structure of the airline business in this country, while acknowledging the boost to BCal's profitability. Quite how big that improvement will be is not immediately clear, since it will depend on how BCal intends to service the Saudi Arabian routes.

It will be interesting to see whether or how quickly BCal proceeds with his plans to raise new equity with a placing, and its own flotation on the stock market.

## JMB institutions rock the lifeboat

The numerous bankers, bullion dealers and other City folk who worked throughout last Sunday night at the Bank of England on the rescue for Johnson Matthey Bankers and its parent company, may well be feeling peeved by the attitudes and behaviour of those institutional shareholders now complaining about the terms of the rescue. Dissatisfied institutions met yesterday at the Prudential and have appointed Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank, to advise them. Their grumble is over the terms of the deal whereby Chater Consolidated would inject £25m into Johnson Matthey plc, the parent company, in the form of 8 per cent convertible preference shares. If approved this could take Chater's stake up from 27.9 to 46 per cent at a cost of 56p a share. Johnson Matthey's shares closed at 102p yesterday.

The institutions are unhappy with the principle of pre-emption rights and with the price at which Chater would be getting further shares in the company. Some of those shareholders who were slumbering happily in their beds during Sunday night are now arguing that Chater should simply have underwritten the £25 issue and they should have been given the chance to take up any shares they had wanted.

The institutions have a point, but it is hard to have too much sympathy with their arguments. Pre-emption rights are important in normal circumstances but the imminent collapse of JMB was anything but normal circumstances and the stability of the international gold market and confidence in the banking system were surely more important than shareholder niceties.

Dissatisfied shareholders might also reflect on the fact that but for Sunday's rescue, their shares in Johnson Matthey plc might be worth very little today.

# Currys considers launching counter-offer for Dixons

By Christopher Dunn

Currys may be preparing to mount an aggressive reverse bid for Dixons, the fast-growing electrical chain, according to City analysts yesterday. They were commenting on the £180m bid battle between the two High Street retailing chains, which erupted on Thursday morning with Dixons' 390p cash and share offer for Currys.

Meanwhile, a leading London stockbroker firm is still advising clients to buy Currys's shares at 414p, approximately 24p above the stated offer price, in the hope of finessing out a higher revised offer from Dixons, or profiting from the arrival on the scene of a surprise "white-knight" counter-bidder.

It is understood that clients bought Currys's shares fairly steadily on the broker's advice, pushing the price up 7p on the day, from an opening quote of 407p.



Stanley Kalms

Last night, the Currys camp confirmed that a reverse bid for Dixons had been mooted, among other possibilities, as part of the group's defence strategy.

But Currys stressed that no firm decision had yet been

taken. The group has no significant stake in Dixons.

But Currys also reiterated its initial comment, when the bid was announced, that it will seize the opportunity presented by the approach and the defence document to demonstrate just how successful its internal revamp promises to be.

Analysts now expect a 1985 profits forecast in the region of £30m (1983-84: £22.5m), a property revaluation, and an aggressive forecast of future growth.

Questioned about a possible counter-bid from Currys for his company, Mr Stanley Kalms, Dixons' chairman, commented: "I am mildly amused and a little bit flattered. I suppose Currys would like us for our management. But Currys is going to get that anyway, through the bid."

Mr Kalms refused to be drawn on a possible improvement in the bid terms, stressing

that the offer documents still had to be posted to shareholders.

On a possible counter-bidder, he stated: "We still have to see whether a white knight materializes. Personally, I'm very surprised to see one."

Analysts calculate that Dixons could afford to improve the terms of the bid, even though full acceptance of the original offer would involve the issue of nearly 23m shares, or 26.8 per cent of the enlarged Dixons capital, and the provision of £108m in cash.

The latest set of Dixons accounts showed cash and investments of £50m. But Dixons stressed that it can meet the cash elements from existing facilities.

Analysts also expect Dixons to sell off Currys' huge credit trading balances of around £40m, which include provisions for unmailed profit of £29.3m.

## Problems at subsidiary hit Lloyds share price

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Shares in Lloyds Bank fell 17p to 487p yesterday after an internal Lloyds Bank International document was disclosed giving details of LBI's first-half results and the management's concern to improve performance.

The document, a confidential memo to senior staff from Mr Eric Whittle, the chief executive, was published in *The Standard*, the London evening newspaper. In it Mr Whittle tells staff about the need to reduce costs and voices concern about sluggish income growth.

The document also says that LBI's after-tax profits fell by 85 per cent to £4.7m in the first half of 1984 compared with the same period a year ago. Lloyds Bank no longer shows LBI's results separately but in August it reported a fall in after-tax profits from all its international operations from £46m to £27m in the first half of this year.

Total group profits rose from £194m to £210m before tax but fell from £151m to £103m after tax.

Lloyds Bank, which attempted to prevent the publication of the document yesterday, said that it was one of a regular series of briefing bulletins for senior executives, and the trading information relating to the first half of 1984 was all included in the interim results, which were published in August.

Referring to a passage in the memo on the need to control costs "however painful this might be", Lloyds Bank said: "The tone of the document, designed as it is to motivate management and staff, is accordingly strong and decisive."

The disclosure of the briefing bulletin is the second embarrassing leak for LBI. Last year a confidential strategic study document was sent to the *Wall Street Journal* and subsequently published in other newspapers. It showed how LBI planned to restrict growth in its lending.

● Jardine Fleming (Singapore), the merchant bank, has had its banking licence revoked by the six Monetary Authority of Singapore. Robert Fleming, part owner, said yesterday it regretted the decision and was seeking clarification.

## BAT plans tobacco venture in China

By John Lawless

British American Tobacco is negotiating with China, the world's largest producer and consumer of tobacco, to manufacture there under a joint venture agreement.

Mr Ray Pritchard, deputy chairman of British American Tobacco Company (BATCO), which is responsible for the group's tobacco interests in 47 countries, has signed a memorandum of understanding to supply equipment to the Peking Cigarette Factory.

Although the value of the deal, at \$2.5m (£2m), is comparatively small, the installation of the equipment next year will be significant. The Peking factory is to be used as a model for others throughout China during a reorganization of the industry likely to last 10 years.

One in every four Chinese is a smoker, representing a market of more than 250 million people. The country's 144 factories produce 950 billion cigarettes a year, but have a capacity for both domestic consumption and export of 1,250 billion.

The Chinese Government is concerned about this over-capacity and the inefficiency of several factories, many of which are controlled by the province. It set up the China National Tobacco Corporation.

almost three years ago to take control of nationwide production and distribution, and to collect revenue - and reinforced its authority over such a nationally important industry late last year by promulgating a state monopoly decree.

BATCO is talking to CNTC about what its future China role might be. But its most positive move into the market - having sold cigarettes there continuously since the early 1960s - came as long ago as 1979.

That was to supply modern cigarette-making machinery to the Peking factory. The fact that the latest equipment, to be installed next year, is for primary processing of tobacco leaf indicates that the Chinese are thinking hard about the whole structure of the industry.

They have their eyes on exports and are keen to ensure that their quality control and treatment processes match any enhanced production capacity.

● B.P.M. HOLDINGS: Year to June 30. Turnover £96.83m (£92.65m). Pretax profit £3.3m (£1.5m). Total dividend 6.25p (£5.7p). Profit attributable £3.42m (loss £15,000). EPS 16p (3.5p), excluding extraordinary items. B.P.M. sold about 80 per cent of its holding of Reuters Holdings "B" shares at the time of the flotation; the profit, before capital gains tax, from the sale is £2.74m.

## Brooke Bond price 'inflated'

By Jeremy Warner

Unilever yesterday claimed that Brooke Bond's share price would fall back substantially if its £355m takeover bid for the tea and Oxo group failed.

The claim was contained in a 14-page circular detailing the Anglo-Dutch food group's 114p-a-share cash bid with a loan note alternative.

Unilever said that even if Brooke Bond achieved the forecast of profits it made for 1985, its "share price in the foreseeable future would be highly unlikely to be sustained at levels materially in excess of 90p."

"Brooke Bond's current share price is supported only by the value of Unilever's offer - there can be no doubt that the price on trading grounds alone would be far below that level on Unilever's offer."

Unilever also attacked Brooke Bond's past record in its document, saying that the company's claimed reputation as a quality income investment "is not consistent with its history of declining real dividends and deteriorating dividend cover."

Sir John Cuckney, Brooke Bond's chairman, hit back last night. "I do not believe our shareholders will be impressed by Unilever's obsession with the past," he said. "After all it is the future which counts."

## US jobless rate falls

The US unemployment rate declined to 7.4 per cent last month after registering 7.5 per cent in August and July, according to the labour department in Washington.

On Wall Street, stocks edged slowly lower in early trading. The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down 3 1/2 points to 1,184. The Transportation average and the utilities average were slightly up.

### STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1185 2 up 7.7 (high 1187.4, low 1182.1)  
FT Index: 883.2 up 5.4  
FT Gilts: 31.3 up 0.18  
FT All Share: 534.29 up 3.86  
Bargains: 18,176  
Disasterous USAL Leaders  
Index: 102.17 down 0.4  
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average (latest) 1,182.30 down 5.08  
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,737.58 up 95.51  
Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index 974.17 down 15.30

### CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE  
Sterling Index: 76.2 down 0.3 (range 76.6-76.2)  
\$1 2385 down 1 cent  
DM 3.7150 unchanged  
FF 11.5800 up 0.0125  
Yen 305.75 down 0.25  
Dollar Index: 141.7 up 0.4  
DM 3.0485 up 0.0115  
NEW YORK LATEST  
Sterling \$1 2355  
Dollar DM 3.0510  
INTERNATIONAL  
ECU 0.5824  
SFR 20.36533

### INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:  
Bank base rate 10 1/2  
Finance houses base rate 11  
Discount market loans week 1 week 10 1/2  
3 month interbank 10 1/2 - 10 3/4  
Euro-currency rates:  
3 month dollar 11 1/2 - 11 3/4  
3 month DM 5 1/2 - 5 3/4  
3 month FF 11 1/2 - 11 3/4

US Rates  
Fed funds rate 12.75 - 12.50  
Bank prime 10 1/2  
Treasury long bond 102 1/2 - 102 3/4  
ECGD Fixed Rate Starting Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period September 5 to October 2 1984, inclusive: 10.904 per cent.

### GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):  
am \$345.55 pm \$343.00  
close \$342.25 - \$342.75 (\$276.50 - \$277.00)  
New York (latest): \$342.00  
Kruggerand (per coin):  
\$352.00 - \$354.00 (\$285.00 - \$288.00)  
Sovereigns (new):  
\$350.50 - \$351.50 (\$281.25 - \$284.00)  
"Excludes VAT"

### NEWS IN BRIEF

## Debenhams up £3.9m in first half

Debenhams, the department store chain, has turned in substantially improved profits of £9.1m (£5.2m) in the historically weak first half. The company says the second half has started well and it expects a good Christmas. Interim dividend has been increased from 2.2p to 2.5p. *Tempos, page 22*

● TOZER KEMSLEY & MILLBOURN (HOLDINGS) has reported a drop in pretax profits for the six months to June 30 to £2.4m, down from £3.6m. Turnover also fell from £380m to £200m. There will be no interim dividend. *Tempos, page 22*

● THE NATIONAL ENTERPRISE BOARD, now being gradually run down by the Government, made a pretax profit of £10.1m last year, against a £14.6m loss the year before. The net profit was £700,000.

● GEORGE WILLIAMSON'S final £10-a-share cash bid for the 56.8 per cent of Romal Tea it does not already own, looks certain to be defeated. The stockbroker firm of Russell Wood, which speaks for just over 25 per cent of Romal's shareholders eligible to vote, has decided not to recommend the increased offer. A 75 per cent vote in favour is needed for the bid to succeed.

● RADIO CITY (Sound Merseyside) has had its licence to operate Merseyside independent radio extended to October 1993 by the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

## Stanley Gibbons seeks spring quote

By Jonathan Clare

Stanley Gibbons Holdings, the stamp dealing business, is gearing itself up for a new attempt to secure a public quotation in March, almost exactly a year after its embarrassing failure to float itself on the Unlisted Securities Market last April.

Mr Ronnie Aitken, who replaced Mr Clive Feigenbaum as chairman, said a decision to go ahead would depend on the

state of the stock market and the company.

Mr Aitken added that, over-heads had been substantially reduced since last April and the flotation price could be higher than the 100p fixed price offer for sale last time.

Simon & Coates' stockbroker who originally brought the company to the market "unilaterally resigned" and has not been replaced. However, Ionian Securities, which bought Mr Feigenbaum's 57 per cent shareholding, placed most of it with about 20 institutions, has retained a large stake and gives financial advice.

Last April the Stock Exchange refused to give permission for dealings in Stanley Gibbons' shares to start after a dispute over Mr Feigenbaum's business activities.

## GRA Group accepts offers for Harringay and Slough tracks

By Judith Huntley, Commercial Property Correspondent

GRA Group, the greyhound race track operator, has accepted two lucrative offers for its stadium at Harringay, north London and Slough, Berkshire for an undisclosed sum.

The sites are likely to have been snapped up by superstore operators keen to get prime sites for new out-of-town or edge-of-town stores.

The sales depend on such companies gaining planning permission: no easy matter in some local authority areas. But supermarket chains are now paying high prices for good sites, hoping to gain a footing in the market ahead of their competitors.

GRA is cashing in on this trend. It sold the White City stadium in west London, last year for a similar development. The future of the site has been in Harringay Stadium for some time, with various supermarket operators keen to acquire a prime site in north London. The most likely

contender now appears to be J. Sainsbury. No planning application has been made for the dog track site, Harringay council and the Greater London Council would have to consider any application to build a superstore.

At Slough, planners oppose an edge-of-town superstore preferring to see the town centre developed. Slough Council is therefore likely to oppose the development of the stadium for a supermarket. It has already refused Asda permission for such a scheme and is supporting the Co-op in its plans to build a 55,000 sq ft store in the town centre.

The White City Stadium was sold to Stock Conversion, the developer, last year for £1.2m and will be redeveloped, probably with an £11m hypermarket. The sale arose because Stock Conversion exercised its option to acquire the site under a 1968 loan agreement. The transformation of grey-

# M&G OFFERS BALANCED INCOME + GROWTH

Before making an investment in a unit trust you should expect the managers to tell you how well it has performed over the long term. The table shows that M&G SECOND General has a 28-year performance record to shout about. It has achieved its aim of providing growth of both capital and income through investment mainly in British companies, including some with overseas interests.

£1,000 invested at the Fund launch in June 1956 grew to a staggering £42,875, with income reinvested, by 1st October 1984, compared with £7,183 from a similar investment in a Building Society and £4,241 in National Savings Certificates. Over the same period you would have needed £8,081 to have kept up with the cost of living.

You might, of course, have invested directly in blue-chip shares and in some of them you could have done very well. However, you should remember that many of the respected household names of the 1950s, like British Motor Corporation, have been very disappointing investments. Today, only 12 of the 30 shares which made up the Financial Times Industrial Ordinary Index in 1956 are still included in it. Many individual shares which are popular today may also turn out to be poor investments.

The advantage of investing in M&G SECOND is that it is a general Fund with a wide spread of shares under constant review by a full time manager.

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To encourage you to become a unitholder, we are offering a 1% extra allocation of units on all investments of £1,000 or more, increasing to 2% for investments of £10,000 or more. You can use existing shareholdings to purchase units if you wish; simply send a list of what you wish to exchange, with the appropriate share certificates and the application form, leaving the amount to be invested blank.

On 3rd October 1984 the estimated gross current yield was 4.35% at an offered price for Accumulation units of 882.1p. Prices and yields appear daily in the Financial Times. An initial charge of 5% is included in the offered price and an annual charge of a maximum of 1% of the Fund's value - currently 74% - plus VAT is deducted from gross income. Distributions for income units are paid net of basic rate tax on 15th February and 15th August and are reinvested for Accumulation units to increase the value of the units. The next distribution dates for new investors will be 15th February 1985. You can buy or sell units on any business day. Contracts for purchase or sale will be due for settlement 2 or 3 weeks later. Remuneration is payable to accredited agents; rates are available on request.

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Comparative Performance Record of £1,000 invested at the launch of M&G SECOND on the 5th June 1956 with net income reinvested

Year to 31 December	M&G SECOND	FT ORDINARY INDEX	RETAIL PRICE INDEX	BUILDING SOCIETY (1 1/2% Extra)	NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES
5 JUNE '56	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1956	1,019	1,039	1,040	1,027	1,000
1957	963	993	1,088	1,079	1,030
1958	1,378	1,404	1,108	1,133	1,061
1959	2,120	2,168	1,108	1,189	1,094
1960	1,953	2,008	1,129	1,248	1,127
1961	2,193	2,065	1,179	1,312	1,162
1962	2,282	1,979	1,208	1,382	1,197
1963	2,839	2,514	1,231	1,452	1,234
1964	2,799	2,470	1,296	1,526	1,271
1965	3,194	2,623	1,349	1,609	1,310
1966	3,056	2,472	1,399	1,699	1,350
1967	4,071	3,210	1,433	1,798	1,412
1968	5,539	4,278	1,517	1,806	1,476
1969	4,830	3,495	1,589	2,029	1,543
1970	4,753	3,054	1,714	2,163	1,614
1971	7,199	4,314	1,868	2,306	1,687
1972	9,450	4,633	2,011	2,458	1,784
1973	7,168	3,282	2,224	2,661	1,887
1974	5,020	1,651	2,650	2,906	1,995
1975	8,184	3,962	3,310	3,165	2,109
1976	8,004	3,859	3,809	3,437	2,270
1977	12,220	5,585	4,272	3,735	2,442
1978	13,630	5,590	4,632	4,032	2,637
1979	14,860	5,165	5,428	4,443	2,827
1980	20,081	6,180	6,249	4,993	3,066
1981	22,578	7,200	7,002	5,534	3,325
1982	28,660	8,386	7,380	6,103	3,606
1983	37,654	11,271	7,773	6,617	3,910
1 OCT '84	42,875	13,033	8,081	7,163	4,241

NOTES: 1. M&G SECOND figures are all realisations values. 2. The FT Ordinary Index is adjusted to include reinvested net income. 3. Building Society figures include reinvested interest 1 1/2% above the average year rate (Source: Building Societies Association). 4. National Savings Certificates are based on an investment in the 9th issue. Certificates are assumed to be held to maturity and reinvested in the next available issue. Maximum holding limits have been ignored. Values are as 5th June in each year. (Source: Department of National Savings.)

## SPECIAL OFFER CLOSES 30th NOV 1984







STOCK MARKET REPORT

Marwan 'has Trafalgar stake'

By Derek Pain

Has Dr Ashraf Marwan, the Egyptian businessman who briefly held a 5 per cent stake in the Fleet Holdings newspaper group, turned his share buying attention to Trafalgar House?

The stock market has been mystified this week by the frantic dealing in Trafalgar options. It has been accompanied by an array of rumours, ranging from the sale of Trafalgar's famous Ritz Hotel

Fraser and wondering about bidding for Trafalgar?

Dr Marwan is not the only Middle Eastern force thought to be eyeing Trafalgar. Another suggestion is that this week's hectic buying has come from the Kuwait Investment Office, keen to achieve a high profile presence at the group which has interests spreading from construction and shipping to hotels.

"We are aware of the activity in the shares but know of no reason for what is happening", a Trafalgar spokesman said yesterday.

The interest in Trafalgar shares comes at a time some brokers are turning bearish. Yesterday the price fell from 311p to 304p. There is talk that although full-year pretax profits will be higher - say £110m - the net figure will be much less impressive because the group's tax bill will be much heavier than at one time seemed likely.

At the close the FT 30-share index was 5.4 points higher at 863.2. Earlier, buoyed by lower interest rate hopes and a firm pound, the index had recorded a 6.2 points gain. The FT-SE 100 index also closed below its best with a 7.7 points advance to 1,135.2.

The market was pulled back from its early enthusiasm by worries of another banking crisis and further Wall Street weakness. Sterling's failure to

retain its early exuberance helped crude gains.

There was, however, further evidence of American buying in the shares of Beecham Group and Imperial Chemical Industries.

Commercial Union came in for support as Continental buying prompted a 7p gain to 194p. Behind the interest was a revival of talk that Allianz, the German insurance group which lost the battle for Eagle Star, could be interested in bidding.

More O'Ferrall, the outdoor advertising group, rose 3p to 93p as investors in industry increased its shareholding to 26.7 per cent. Most of the shares were purchased from the More O'Ferrall family at 80.0p each.

Government stocks, at one time riding high, were pulled back. By the close gains had been reduced to at best 1/4p. There had been expectations of more upticks but in the event none materialised.

Takeover talk spurred some shares. Style, the shoe shop chain controlled by the Ziff family, continued its remarkable progress, hitting 148p, up 13p.

Rayford Supreme again reflected the bid for Currys Group, rising 10p to 162p. Currys rose 10p to 417p on hopes of a higher offer or counter bid. Dixons Group was 5p better at 295p.

There was a much more blurred picture at Nimble, the camera business. After Thursday's 27p advance to 48p it relapsed to 28p.

Standard Telephones and Cables rose 10p to 308p and British Aerospace, on a US Navy contract, gained 7p to 370p. Awaiting its long expected white knight, Chubb, the security group, gained 5p to 281p.

Jardine Matheson tumbled 5 1/2p to 70 1/2p on the withdrawal of its Singapore merchant banking licence. Johnson Matthey fell 8p to 102p.

Cable House Properties, the USM group whose interests spread from retirement homes to penthouse developments, is moving up a division to a full listing where dealings begin on 5 November.

The company celebrated yesterday with pretax profits for the year to 30 June up from £310,000 to £671,000, well ahead of the forecasts made when it came to market last year. Turnover went up from £2.5m to £4.7m. A final dividend of 1.3p makes 2.3p for the year as forecast.

To coincide with the listing Gable House is also raising £1.5m through the placing of 10.75 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock. The shares closed up 1p at 76p.

British Spynon Industries has bought 16.05 per cent of East Lancashire Paper Group at 60p a share and made an offer for the rest of the company worth £3.16m in shares and £2.75m in cash. It is offering a straight one-for-one share swap or 60p in cash for each East Lancs share. East Lancs has not said no, but talks between the two parties have been going on for over a week without an agreed bid emerging.

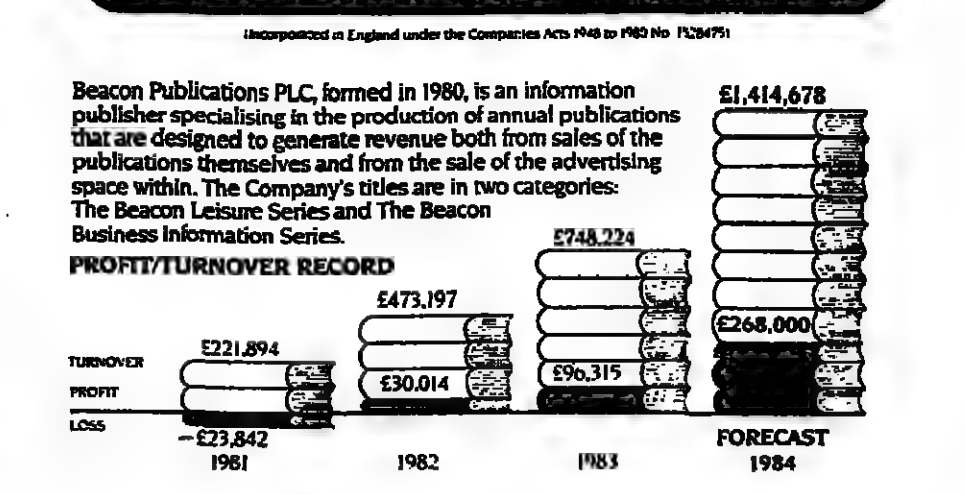
East Lancs closed 6p higher at 66p and BSI shares were unchanged at 69p.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES	
Rubber, coffee, cocoa, in 5 per cent lots	
Sugar and oil in 100 lb bags	
Wheat, 100 lb	202.00
Barley, 100 lb	152.00
Oats, 100 lb	122.00
Maize, 100 lb	112.00
Soyabean, 100 lb	102.00
Groundnut, 100 lb	92.00
Linseed, 100 lb	82.00
Mustard, 100 lb	72.00
Peas, 100 lb	62.00
Beans, 100 lb	52.00
Lentils, 100 lb	42.00
Chickpeas, 100 lb	32.00
Wheat, 100 lb	202.00
Barley, 100 lb	152.00
Oats, 100 lb	122.00
Maize, 100 lb	112.00
Soyabean, 100 lb	102.00
Groundnut, 100 lb	92.00
Linseed, 100 lb	82.00
Mustard, 100 lb	72.00
Peas, 100 lb	62.00
Beans, 100 lb	52.00
Lentils, 100 lb	42.00
Chickpeas, 100 lb	32.00

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FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES	
Market rates	1 month
New York	1.5170-1.5175
London	1.5170-1.5175
Frankfurt	1.5170-1.5175
Paris	1.5170-1.5175
Geneva	1.5170-1.5175
Basel	1.5170-1.5175
Zurich	1.5170-1.5175
Brussels	1.5170-1.5175
Amsterdam	1.5170-1.5175
Stockholm	1.5170-1.5175
Copenhagen	1.5170-1.5175
Helsinki	1.5170-1.5175
Oslo	1.5170-1.5175
Stockholm	1.5170-1.5175
Copenhagen	1.5170-1.5175
Helsinki	1.5170-1.5175
Oslo	1.5170-1.5175

Spot rates compared with 1975 were down 8.3 at 76.2 (day's range 76.5-76.2).

DOLLAR SPOT RATES	
Market rates	1 month
New York	1.0140-1.0145
London	1.0140-1.0145
Frankfurt	1.0140-1.0145
Paris	1.0140-1.0145
Geneva	1.0140-1.0145
Basel	1.0140-1.0145
Zurich	1.0140-1.0145
Brussels	1.0140-1.0145
Amsterdam	1.0140-1.0145
Stockholm	1.0140-1.0145
Copenhagen	1.0140-1.0145
Helsinki	1.0140-1.0145
Oslo	1.0140-1.0145
Stockholm	1.0140-1.0145
Copenhagen	1.0140-1.0145
Helsinki	1.0140-1.0145
Oslo	1.0140-1.0145

OTHER C RATES	
Market rates	1 month
Australia	1.4330-1.4335
Canada	1.4330-1.4335
France	1.4330-1.4335
Germany	1.4330-1.4335
Italy	1.4330-1.4335
Japan	1.4330-1.4335
Netherlands	1.4330-1.4335
Portugal	1.4330-1.4335
Spain	1.4330-1.4335
Sweden	1.4330-1.4335
Switzerland	1.4330-1.4335
United Kingdom	1.4330-1.4335
United States	1.4330-1.4335

EURO-DEPOSITS	
Market rates	1 month
New York	1.0140-1.0145
London	1.0140-1.0145
Frankfurt	1.0140-1.0145
Paris	1.0140-1.0145
Geneva	1.0140-1.0145
Basel	1.0140-1.0145
Zurich	1.0140-1.0145
Brussels	1.0140-1.0145
Amsterdam	1.0140-1.0145
Stockholm	1.0140-1.0145
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Helsinki	1.0140-1.0145
Oslo	1.0140-1.0145
Stockholm	1.0140-1.0145
Copenhagen	1.0140-1.0145
Helsinki	1.0140-1.0145
Oslo	1.0140-1.0145

MONEY MARKETS	
Market rates	1 month
New York	1.0140-1.0145
London	1.0140-1.0145
Frankfurt	1.0140-1.0145
Paris	1.0140-1.0145
Geneva	1.0140-1.0145
Basel	1.0140-1.0145
Zurich	1.0140-1.0145
Brussels	1.0140-1.0145
Amsterdam	1.0140-1.0145
Stockholm	1.0140-1.0145
Copenhagen	1.0140-1.0145
Helsinki	1.0140-1.0145
Oslo	1.0140-1.0145
Stockholm	1.0140-1.0145
Copenhagen	1.0140-1.0145
Helsinki	1.0140-1.0145
Oslo	1.0140-1.0145

RECENT ISSUES	
Market rates	1 month
New York	1.0140-1.0145
London	1.0140-1.0145
Frankfurt	1.0140-1.0145
Paris	1.0140-1.0145
Geneva	1.0140-1.0145
Basel	1.0140-1.0145
Zurich	1.0140-1.0145
Brussels	1.0140-1.0145
Amsterdam	1.0140-1.0145
Stockholm	1.0140-1.0145
Copenhagen	1.0140-1.0145
Helsinki	1.0140-1.0145
Oslo	1.0140-1.0145
Stockholm	1.0140-1.0145
Copenhagen	1.0140-1.0145
Helsinki	1.0140-1.0145
Oslo	1.0140-1.0145

A most timely appointment in America

We have pleasure in announcing the appointment of Robert Fleming Investment Management Limited as adviser to the FLEMING AMERICAN FLEDGELING FUND

a portfolio of successful small American companies

Fleming American Fledgeling Fund is a new Luxembourg company, operating like a unit trust, which will be investing in small American companies. When interest rates rose earlier this year, Wall Street suffered a setback but in the subsequent recovery many successful small companies were still left at very good values.

There are over 17,000 quoted companies in the United States with market capitalisations of less than US\$500 million. Even America's largest stockbroking firm researches into only 1,150 companies. Many highly profitable companies have been left under-researched.

Robert Fleming is well-equipped to advise the Fund because:

- \* It maintains its own independent research team in the U.S.A., permanently visiting companies to seek out profitable opportunities.
- \* It also has 110 years' experience of investment in North America.
- \* US\$1 billion in the U.S. stockmarket is under its investment management or advice.

This announcement has been made by Robert Fleming & Co. Ltd., an exempt dealer, regarding FLEMING AMERICAN FLEDGELING FUND

43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg

FRAMLINGTON MONTHLY INCOME FUND

A new way of investing for rising monthly income

QUALIFYING BANKS

Monthly Income distributions from Framlington Monthly Income Fund are in every case transferred directly into your bank account. To qualify you must have a current account with one of the following banks:

Bank of England  
Bank of Scotland  
Barclays Bank PLC  
Clydesdale Bank PLC  
Co-operative Bank PLC  
Courts & Co.  
Lloyds Bank PLC  
Midland Bank PLC  
National Girobank  
National Westminster Bank PLC  
The Royal Bank of Scotland plc  
Trustee Savings Bank  
Williams & Glyn's Bank plc

THE FRAMLINGTON APPROACH

We intend to invest primarily in ordinary shares both in Britain and overseas, seeking the highest possible yield consistent with our aim of achieving growth of both income and capital.

Investors are reminded that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

LOW CHARGES

The annual charge on Framlington Monthly Income Fund will be at the standard Framlington rate, still only 1% + VAT of the value of the fund.

Most other income trusts have a charge of 1.5%. Some charge as much as 2%.

THE TRUST DEED FOR FRAMLINGTON MONTHLY INCOME FUND does give us powers to increase the charge to a maximum of 1% if necessary, but we do not at present see any need for such an increase. The initial charge (included in the offer price) is 5%.

You do not have to give notice to cash in your units. When you sell units back to us, payment is normally made on the day we receive your renounced certificate.

HOW TO INVEST

For the initial offer, units in Framlington Monthly Income Fund are available at a fixed price of 50p each until 3 pm on Friday 26th October, 1984. The minimum initial investment is 4,000 units, which cost £2,000.

For units in Framlington Monthly Income Fund at 50p each until FRIDAY 26th OCTOBER 1984.

To: Framlington Unit Management Limited, 3 London Wall Buildings, London EC2M 5NQ

Use with to invest the sum of £ (minimum £2,000) in Framlington Monthly Income Fund and enclose a cheque payable to Framlington Unit Management Limited. I am/we are over 18.

Surname (Mr/Ms/Miss/Mrs) .....

First name(s) .....

Address .....

Postcode .....

If you hold a National Savings Income Bond, tick here ☐ Monthly distributions should be credited to the following bank account:

Bank Sorting Code  (Shown in top right hand corner of your cheque)

Bank .....

Address .....

Account Name(s) .....

Account Number .....

Signature(s) .....

Date .....

(Note applicants should also sign and attach details separately)

OUR RECORD

Framlington has a reputation for good long-term investment performance. Over the ten years to 1 September, Framlington Income Trust was the best performing of the 46 income funds monitored by *Financial Times*. With net income reinvested it turned £1,000 into £11,733. Out of all unit trusts it was fourth best performer. First was Framlington Capital Trust.

Framlington were Observer Unit Trust Managers of the Year in 1981 and 1982. We were the Sunday Telegraph Group of 1983 and won the BBC Moneybox Unit Trust Managers competition in 1979, 1981 and 1983. Since 1976 our funds under management have grown from £4.2 million to over £240 million.

BALANCING YOUR INVESTMENT

You may wish to combine investment in a National Savings Income Bond and units in Framlington Monthly Income Fund to give a balance between immediate income and future growth appropriate to your needs. With a current gross yield of 12.75% from National Savings Income Bonds and an estimated initial gross yield of 7.0% from Monthly Income Fund the immediate yield from different combinations is as follows:

National Savings Income Bond	Framlington Monthly Income Fund	Gross Yield (%)	Net Income Per Month From an Investment of £20,000 (basic rate taxpayer)
100%	0%	12.75%	£148.75
90%	10%	12.17%	£142.04
80%	20%	11.60%	£135.33
70%	30%	11.02%	£128.63
60%	40%	10.45%	£121.92
50%	50%	9.87%	£115.21
40%	60%	9.30%	£108.50
30%	70%	8.72%	£101.79
20%	80%	8.15%	£95.08
10%	90%	7.57%	£88.38
0%	100%	7.00%	£81.67

A high proportion to Monthly Income Fund will increase the prospects of growth of both income and capital in the future.

INITIAL OFFER

of units in Framlington Monthly Income Fund at 50p each until FRIDAY 26th OCTOBER 1984.

To: Framlington Unit Management Limited, 3 London Wall Buildings, London EC2M 5NQ

Use with to invest the sum of £ (minimum £2,000) in Framlington Monthly Income Fund and enclose a cheque payable to Framlington Unit Management Limited. I am/we are over 18.

Surname (Mr/Ms/Miss/Mrs) .....

First name(s) .....

Address .....

Postcode .....

If you hold a National Savings Income Bond, tick here ☐ Monthly distributions should be credited to the following bank account:

Bank Sorting Code  (Shown in top right hand corner of your cheque)

Bank .....

Address .....

Account Name(s) .....

Account Number .....

Signature(s) .....

Date .....

(Note applicants should also sign and attach details separately)

TIM 6/10

MONTHLY INCOME FUND



# The Family Bond. 100,000 Investors.

# 22.06%

UNIT PRICE  
GROWTH P.A.  
SINCE 1976  
(Equal to 31.51% Gross  
and even more for higher  
rate taxpayers)

## DOUBLE TAX FREEDOM on the fund and on the proceeds

"Whereas life insurance companies are obliged to pay corporation tax and capital gains tax on the returns from their investments, friendly societies pay no tax whatsoever. And when you cash in your investment after 10 years, you take all your profit tax-free."

Financial Times, 11th Feb '84

### GROWTH RECORD TO DATE

FAMILY BOND SERIES	LAUNCH DATE	UNIT PRICE GROWTH
A FUND	MAY 1976	+22.06% p.a.
CAPITAL FUND	APR 1980	+26.90% p.a.
GROWTH FUND	OCT 1983	+40.92%

N.B. Unit Prices can fall as well as rise. Figures as at 31st August 1984.  
A Friendly Society, by its constitution, must hold only Trustee investments of which at least 50% can be in Government Stocks & Securities and the balance in selected Equity investments.

AIM TO TURN	IN 10 YRS	IN 15 YRS	IN 20 YRS
£775 INTO	£2672	£7240	£19,615
£1,525 INTO	£5,344	£14,480	£39,230

Assuming 22.06% p.a. unit price growth which is not guaranteed.  
Illustrations include all charges. Alternative rates of growth are shown in the Society's brochure.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY INVESTMENT FROM AS 65 A MONTH

**Ask Towry Law**  
INDEPENDENT OBJECTIVE ADVICE

### NOW EVERYONE-AGE 18-70 CAN INVEST POST BUDGET '84

#### SINGLE OR DOUBLE BOND

INVESTOR	MONTHLY	ANNUALLY	LUMP SUM*
SINGLE	£8.65	£100	£775
HUSBAND AND WIFE	£17.30	£200	£1,525

\* A 22.5%/23.75% DISCOUNT FOR LUMP SUM INVESTORS through investing a single premium into a temporary annuity underwritten by the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society. (Subject to a small amount of extra tax for higher rate taxpayers only).  
THE FAMILY BOND IS ISSUED BY FAMILY ASSURANCE SOCIETY

### Towry Law & Co. Ltd.

57 High Street, Windsor, Berks, SL4 1LX  
Tel: 07535 68244. Outside office hours 01-936 9057  
Or 031 226 2244 (Edinburgh) or 0532 445911 (Leeds)  
Please send me full details without charge or obligation  
I am already an investor in a Friendly Society Yes/No  
I am an existing Towry Law client Yes/No  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
This plan is not applicable to the Republic of Ireland. T 61084

### FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke

#### UNIT TRUSTS

## A new mix of income fund and capital growth hedge

This week Framlington Unit Trust Managers launched a monthly income unit trust. Unlike ordinary income funds which pay dividends annually or six monthly, Framlington's pay a regular income on the same day every month. The scheme designed to compete directly with National Savings Income Bond, seems so convenient for investors who cannot afford to wait all year for their income, it is surprising that a mere dozen unit trust companies offer such plans.

The big advantage of income unit trusts over fixed interest investments is that there is the possibility of capital growth as a hedge against inflation. There is, of course, the accompanying risk of capital loss as well, but the table shows that this has been negligible over the longer term.

### Risk of capital loss negligible over longer term

unit trusts now riding high and building society and National Savings rates at very attractive levels it remains only for the investor to sort out the best deal.

To start with, not all unit trust schemes are the same. Framlington, and the longer standing Touche Remnant fund, are the only schemes to use a single fund. In each case, the fund is invested in high income British equities.

Income from the fund is paid out monthly directly to investors' bank account, which keeps the costs down. The anticipated annual income is paid in equal instalments each month with an adjustment once a year on the Framlington fund and twice a year on Touche Remnant's when the actual amount of the dividends is known. The minimum invest-

Top Ten Income Funds Over 5 Years

\*Current Value of £100 invested for 5 Years to October 1

Fund	Value £
Natwest Income	282.20
Schwab Income	281.40
Alfred High Income	284.10
Profit High Income	282.80
Perpetual Income	282.50
Rowan High Yield	276.10
James Capel Income	268.50
Allied Equity Income	267.70
M & G Dividend	264.80
Target Income	263.80

\*Offer to offer price, net income reinvested. Source: Planned Savings

ment in Framlington is £2,000 and Touche Remnant £1,000.

A more common type of monthly income scheme is the sort offered by companies like Britannia, Gartmore and Henderson. Here several unit trusts are packaged together, each with different dividend dates and the income consists of the dividend paid by one of them each month.

With Britannia's scheme there are five funds: Preference share, gilt, extra income, national high income and income and growth. The minimum investment here is £5,000. But although this method probably provides a wider spread of investment than the Framlington type of fund, it has several disadvantages. Britannia has an annual management charge of 1 per cent while Framlington charges only 0.5 per cent.

And while the Framlington method pays equal instalments of income each month, the Britannia method does not: the amount of income depends on which fund is paying its dividend that month.

Ironically also, the wider portfolio spread on the Britannia type funds makes them less flexible. Because equal amounts of the total sum invested must remain in each fund there is less flexibility to change the weighting of the overall portfolio.

The rate of income from both types of unit trust plans is

needed be paid until the end of the tax year.

The only penalty on these bonds is that half the interest is withheld if the investment is withdrawn within the first year. However, you will always be subject to fluctuations in interest rates.

The alternative to National Savings bonds is, of course, building society accounts which also carry no capital risk except that the value of your investment will be eroded by inflation. Instead of reinvesting the income a building society depositor can receive his interest monthly on many accounts, getting a return very similar to the 8.92 per cent a year net a basic rate taxpayer receives after tax from National Savings bonds.

So the basic decision for an investor wanting a monthly income is whether he wants a capital risk and the chance of a

### Disadvantages of too wide an investment spread

capital gain. The unit trust schemes on income but are likely to provide capital appreciation. National Savings and building societies give higher income but the value of your capital will be eroded over time by the effects of inflation.

The solution is perhaps to take Framlington's advice and put some money in unit trusts and some in National Savings or building societies.

Richard Thomson

### CHOOSING A UNIT TRUST

There are now over 500 authorised Unit Trusts available. Our expertise, knowledge of markets & research facilities can assist in achieving the returns you require. We shall be pleased to provide you with our current investment recommendations without charge.

FREE COPY OF INVESTMENT UNIT INVESTOR NEWSLETTER

MARGARET LANSDOWN  
Unit Trust Advisory Services  
88, Royal York Crescent  
Chiswick, Middlesex Ux4 3JP  
Tel: 0181 741100

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Tel. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Capital available £ \_\_\_\_\_  
Information required ☐ INCOME ☐ GROWTH

**MAGNUM ACCOUNT**  
WITHDRAWALS AT ONLY 6 WEEKS NOTICE  
10.25% = 14.64%  
10.51% - 15.01%  
£500-£30,000  
Lambeth Building Society  
Assets exceed £250,000,000

## All over the world emerging companies are showing exciting growth potential.

The new generation fund, investing in smaller companies and young industries.

All over the world, exciting investment opportunities are being created by new industries, small companies that have recently been publicly floated, and organisations undergoing dramatic change.

Among industries like telecommunications, computer technology, and electronics, new growth areas are achieving profit growth beyond the reach of many older, dominant industries.

Smaller companies, or those recently floated or subject to takeover or merger, can enable new managements - often highly motivated by personal stockholdings - to achieve spectacular results.

The Perpetual International Emerging Companies Fund is being launched to concentrate particularly on these investment areas, which the Managers believe offer outstanding opportunity.

The research and analysis required, is at a level that the individual investor would be hard pressed to achieve alone. Over the last 10 years, Perpetual has developed a worldwide network of independent financial advisers - an ideal platform from which to identify successful emerging companies.

Successful international record

Perpetual, over the last decade, has specialised in international investment, and our two established international Funds have already proved to be excellent investment choices, with units increasing in value in each year of their lifetime.

The International Growth Fund, since its launch on 1st September 1974, has increased an original investment of £10,000 to a current worth of £155,500 and is Britain's top authorised unit trust for capital growth over the period ending 1st September 1984.

The Worldwide Recovery Fund since its launch on 23rd January 1982, has increased an original investment of £10,000 to a current worth of £18,300 as at 1st September 1984.

N.B. Figures are not an offer to invest and are not a guarantee of future success.

General description of the Perpetual International Emerging Companies Fund is given in the prospectus, which is available on request. Also, after the close of the initial offer period, the prospectus will be available on request. The prospectus will contain full details of the Fund's objectives, investment policy, and the risks involved. It will also contain a full and complete list of the Fund's investments, and a full and complete list of the Fund's advisers.

Perpetual International Emerging Companies Fund is a unit trust managed by Perpetual Unit Trust Managers Ltd, 100, The Quadrant, London W1A 1AA. The Fund is authorised by the Financial Services Commission, London. The Fund is a member of the Association of Unit Trust Managers, London. The Fund is a member of the Association of Investment Companies, London. The Fund is a member of the Association of British Financial Institutions, London. The Fund is a member of the Association of British Banks, London. The Fund is a member of the Association of British Insurance Companies, London. The Fund is a member of the Association of British Stock Exchanges, London. The Fund is a member of the Association of British Companies, London. The Fund is a member of the Association of British Manufacturers, London. The Fund is a member of the Association of British Exporters, London. The Fund is a member of the Association of British Importers, London. 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## UNIT TRUSTS

### Pound's fall is good news for some

The poor performance of sterling on the foreign exchange last month did have its compensations for investors in overseas unit trusts.

For instance, the Dow Jones index, which climbed nearly 40 points at one stage on favourable news about the US economy, money-supply figures and interest rates, subsequently retreated to end September at a small loss. However, when British investors take into account the dollar's strong showing, the loss is transformed into a rise of more than 4 per cent.

Sterling did not have a bad time against just the dollar. The yen also made headway against the pound, inflating a 1 per cent gain by the Tokyo New Stock Exchange index into a 5 per cent jump in sterling terms.

Many unit trust managers, though, did better than the markets. This was particularly so in the Japanese sector, where only five of 30 funds monitored during September failed to achieve a 5 per cent gain.

Fidelity Japan, for example, marked up a 7.1 per cent offer price increase to extend its lead at the head of the 1984 league table. Abbey Japan, a front runner earlier this year, bounced back with an 11.6 per cent rise to move into fourth place.

However, both of those increases were outshone by the performance of a recent newcomer to the industry, Grofund Japan, run by the Allied Irish Investment Bank and only launched in July, achieved a 16.3 per cent price gain over the past four weeks.

Apparently the source of the fund's success was some special situation stocks and the fact that the fund is still small and flexible enough to move easily in and out of the market.

In fact, Grofund Managers found a similar recipe for

success in the American sector. Grofund American outclassed its rivals with a 20.1 per cent rise over September. Again the investments were mainly special situations.

The strongest investment area last month, however, was Hongkong. News of the Sino-British accord was well received, but by the end of the month there were signs that the initial euphoria was wearing a little thin.

Although some analysts have been talking of the Hang Seng index passing 1,200 before the end of the year, potential investors in the colony should still expect a volatile ride.

Additionally, the Hongkong stock market is not the bargain basement that it was earlier this year. The average price-earnings ratio now stands higher than the average on Wall Street.

The back markers this year continue to be the Australian funds. They take six of the last 10 places in the 1984 league table. Weak commodity prices have been primarily to blame for the disappointing performance down under.

Mike Hockings

**TOP 10 UNIT TRUSTS**  
Current value of £100 invested for nine months to October 1\*

Fund	Value
1. Fidelity Japan	142.80
2. Manulife High Income	134.20
3. Oppenheimer Inc and Growth	130.10
4. Abbey Japan	129.10
5. M&G Mid and Gen	128.30
6. Target Special Sit	127.50
7. Barrington High Yield	127.50
8. Target Income	126.90
9. Govett Japan Growth	126.90
10. Key Equity and Gen	126.70

Source: Plannet Savings  
\*Offer to offer price, net income reinvested.

## INVESTMENT

### A taste of new wine prices

The purchase of quality wine at the first opportunity it becomes available not only gives the investor the best price but the greatest range.

Dolmore, the wine merchants established in 1842 whose customers include the Queen, has announced its opening price scheme. Last year its offer was of 1982 clarets, which have risen in price even before shipment.

"As a pure investment, claret must come first," says Mr Freddy Price, a director.

The new offer includes Burgundies and West German wines. The two Burgundies come from the Morey domains: Chassagne-Montrachet, les Embrazées 1982 is better than many Bâtard-Montrachets and costs £112.44 per dozen bottles, while Beaune, Greves 1982 is a premier cru at £105.60. Both include VAT.

From West Germany, two fine 1983 wines are on offer. One is a Riesling Spätlese from the Becker family estate in Eltville in the Rheingau, at £87.48. The other is a Müller-Helmkloster Riesling Spätlese at £60.48 made by the Richters, a family which owns the largest part of the famous Brauneberger Juffer.

Eight 1983 clarets are offered with payment dates split with the initial order, payment is required only for the cost of the wine in bottle, lying in the Bordeaux region (ranging from £14.88 to £78.84 per dozen bottles).

A second invoice will be sent in late 1985/early 1986 when the wine has arrived in Britain and is ready for delivery.

Dolmore is at Waterloo House, 228-232 Waterloo Station Approach, London, SE1 7BE (Tel: 01-928 4851).

## HOLIDAY FAILURES

### When paying by plastic might not do you credit

The price war that raged all summer in the travel trade has recently claimed two more victims: Vantage Holidays and Ventura Holidays.

In theory, anyone who buys an inclusive air travel package holiday is protected if the company fails - either through the Association of British Travel Agents' bonding scheme or similar arrangements organised by the Civil Aviation Authority.

If these bonds prove insufficient, the air travel reserve fund is the last resort. In practice the way you pay for your holiday may also affect your rights as a customer in the event of a collapse.

Credit card holders may be buying themselves extra protection along with a holiday if they pay on Access or Barclaycard. But some, like those who bought a Laker package holiday with a credit card, may find themselves last in the queue for a payout.

For although all the Laker victims have been reimbursed, two years on, the holiday trade, and the credit card companies, still seem no nearer agreement on what should happen in the future.

The problem rests with section 75 of the Consumer Credit Act, which makes credit card companies (not charge cards like American Express or Diners' Club) equally responsible with the suppliers of goods and services for faults or failure.

The consumer, in theory, can look to the credit card company for reimbursement. But when it comes to paying for your holiday with a credit card, the legal position is confused.

First, the customer is sometimes dealing not with the supplier - in the case the tour operator - but with an intermediary such as a travel agent. The credit card companies argue that, where there is such an intermediary whom the customer has paid, in law there is no legal responsibility on the part of the credit card company.

Secondly, package tours by air are covered by one or other of the bonding arrangements with the Air Travel Reserve Fund as the ultimate backstop. Should credit card companies be regarded as the first port of call for the customer or merely the payers of last resort? It was this dispute between Barclaycard and the Air Travel Reserve Fund that led to some Laker holidaymakers waiting until last spring for their money.

The Office of Fair Trading says that credit card companies are equally liable, but points out that these problem areas can really be sorted out by a test case in the courts - something the OFT is not empowered to do.

Mr Francis Higgins of Abta, agreed, the situation was confused. "After the Laker crash people who had bought package tours on a credit card found themselves going back and forth between the bond administrator and the credit card company."

The problem with Laker was that the bonding wasn't enough to cover the claims, so the question was whether the credit card companies or the Air Travel Reserve Fund should compensate holidaymakers. We have been trying to establish a charter between the holiday firms and the credit card companies to clarify the situation for the customer."

Earlier this year Barclaycard paid up without admitting legal liability. More recently, Barclaycard withdrew from the talks to establish the charter.

Mr Michael Wilmore of Barclaycard said: "We are now

looking at the possibility of getting some kind of assurance for Barclaycard holders which would mean that they could be paid out immediately in the event of a holiday company collapse." Access, meanwhile, still seems to be hopeful of talking its way to some formal agreements.

From the point of view of the customer buying a holiday, it is all unsatisfactory. While using a credit card should give you more security because, if all else fails, you have a claim under the Consumer Credit Act, it may mean that payments are delayed, as in the case of Laker.

The credit card companies point out that the various bonding schemes are paid for ultimately by the customer as part of the cost of the holiday. The holiday trade tends to the view that the bonds are a form of insurance and insurance only pays out when no other party is liable.

What is certain, however, is that buying your scheduled flight (but not charter) tickets on a credit card direct from the airline provides the only form of protection. Scheduled flight operators have no form of bonding whatsoever and in the event of a failure the only recourse for a customer would be through his credit card company if he had used that method of payment. Neither Access or Barclaycard disputed their liability for customers of the Laker airline as opposed to the Laker holiday company.

Access says holidaymakers got their money within days of Laker's collapse, but only those who bought their tickets direct. Those who buy through travel agents equally have no other form of protection, but their situation with the credit card companies is less clear.

Barclaycard paid out but without admitting legal liability in cases where air tickets had been bought through a travel agent.

By the time you've worked out how best to pay for your holiday next year, you will undoubtedly be in need of a good rest.

Maggie Drummond

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Daily Dealing Prices  
as at 5th October 1984

	Gold & Prec.	Mid & Gen	Off-Chance	Yield
Gold & Prec.	44.40	47.9	+0.2	2.05%
(Account Units)	44.1	47.7	+0.2	2.05%
Japan Perf	60.1	53.3	+0.8	0.32%
(Account Units)	59.1	52.3	+0.8	0.32%
UK Mid & Gen	45.2	41.1	0.00%	
(Account Units)	44.3	40.2	0.00%	
US Spec	52.0	55.4	+0.3	0.61%
(Account Units)	50.9	54.3	+0.3	0.61%
Equity Export	232.0	242.2	+1.2	2.10%
(Account Units)	229.3	239.1	+1.2	2.10%

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Fixed rate of interest

Amount secured £400 million

Member of The Building Societies Association and Investors' Protection Scheme. Authorised for investment by the Department of Social Security.

**LEAMINGTON SPA BUILDING SOCIETY**  
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Masterplan

**10%**

when basic rate tax paid

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Building Society, 68 Market St.  
Sharncliffe, Leamington CV34 4BN  
Tel: Sharncliffe 949999

**Base Lending Rates**

ABN Bank	10 1/2%
Adam & Company	10 1/2%
Barclays	10 1/2%
BCCI	10 1/2%
Citibank Savings	12%
Consolidated Crds	10 1/2%
Continental Trust	10 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co	10 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	10 1/2%
Midland Bank	10 1/2%
Nat Westminster	10 1/2%
TSB	10 1/2%
Williams & Glyn's	10 1/2%
Citibank NA	10 1/2%

\* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 7 1/2% £10,000 up to £50,000, 8% £50,000 and over, 8 1/2%.

**New SUPER RATES from Nationwide**

Account	Interest	Withdrawals
<b>NEW Capital Bond</b> 2.05% above variable share Account rate guaranteed for 3 years £500 and over. Monthly income	<b>SUPER* RATE 10.04%</b> <b>9.80% = 14.00%<sup>††</sup></b>	<b>Immediate</b> No notice - 90 days interest lost; 90 days notice - no interest lost.
<b>Bonus-90 Account</b> £200 and over Monthly income on £2,000 and over	<b>SUPER* RATE 10.04%</b> <b>9.80% = 14.00%<sup>††</sup></b>	<b>Immediate</b> No notice - 90 days interest lost; 90 days notice - no interest lost. No notice and no penalty from balances over £10,000.
<b>Super Bonus Account</b> £200 and over Monthly income on £2,000 and over	<b>SUPER* RATE 9.78%</b> <b>9.55% = 13.64%<sup>††</sup></b>	<b>Immediate</b> No notice - 28 days interest lost; 28 days notice - no interest lost. No notice and no penalty from balances over £10,000.
<b>Bonus-7 Account</b> £200 and over Monthly income on £2,000 and over	<b>SUPER* RATE 9.52%</b> <b>9.30% = 13.29%<sup>††</sup></b>	<b>Immediate</b> No notice - 7 days interest lost; 7 days notice - no interest lost. No notice and no penalty from balances over £10,000.

\* The Nationwide Super Rate is the effective annual rate paid when full half-yearly interest remains invested.  
†† Best interest per annum paid to best priority.  
†† Gross equivalent to basic rate income tax payers.  
All rates quoted are variable except the guaranteed extra on Capital Bonds.

**It pays to decide Nationwide**

Nationwide Building Society, New Oxford House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6PW.

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FAMILY MONEY

BANKING

Dunbar moves down market

Dunbar, the banking arm of Allied Hambro, is moving away from its up-market image and reducing the minimum sums required to take advantage of its services.

Allied's chairman, Mr Mark Weinberg, said: "When we launched Financial Management Programme last October, we saw it as a major long-term move in the direction of providing a full range of financial services, rather than the instant creation of a banking service. We set an initial high minimum entry level of £25,000 and have marketed the product on a low-key basis since the launch. We are now confident that the system is thoroughly tried and tested and are ready to open up the programme to a wider range of customers."

But it does not sound like sensible marketing to "practise" on high net worth clients - potentially the most valuable customers. What Mr Weinberg really means is that Allied Hambro cannot find enough people with £25,000-plus to sign up.

The service offers a Dunbar Master Account, now available to anyone with an initial deposit of £1,000, which pays money market interest rates and offers cheque book facilities. Interest is paid on all credit balances (though at a lower rate if the balance falls below £1,000).

In addition, customers receive five free cheques or standing orders a month - after that they pay 30p per transaction. But nothing is totally free, since there is a monthly service charge of £2.

Holders of the Master Account get an agreed overdraft facility of at least £4,000 at 2.5 per cent over Dunbar's base rate and it comes with a Dunbar Visa card thrown in. The monthly statement has the useful facility of listing prices.

If a customer has £10,000 or more he can take advantage of the Financial Management Programme and all its frills.

Those who take up the offer of having their investments managed by Dunbar/Allied Hambro get a higher overdraft limit (normally 40 per cent of the value of investments held by Dunbar, but it can be 60 per cent if you keep your money in Hambro Investment Bonds, Allied Unit Trusts or gilt-edged securities). This is not much of a concession since most bank managers would do the same.

You also get membership of Diners Club with the account settled automatically each month. And there is an optional discretionary portfolio management service through Dunbar Fund Managers if you have a minimum of £50,000.

Further details from Dunbar & Company, Allied Hambro Centre, Swindon, SN1 1EL.

Lorna Bourke

HOME LOANS

Calculations that add up to a strong case against endowment mortgages

Insurance-linked home loans are still popular but there is less and less reason for choosing them.

A degree of mystery hangs over the mortgage market: why do so many borrowers still opt for low-cost endowment mortgages which no longer attract life insurance relief instead of straightforward repayment loans? Even the insurance companies selling endowment policies seem somewhat surprised by the continuing high demand.

To begin with, endowment mortgages are more expensive. Until the last Budget, endowment loans had a clear advantage. The introduction of mortgage interest relief at source (MIRAS) made repayment mortgages more expensive, especially in the early years. The result was a surge of business in endowment schemes which swung the balance in the market towards this type of mortgage.

But in this year's Budget the Government withdrew the 15 per cent life assurance premium relief (LAPR) from which endowment mortgages had benefited. Although they are now 15 per cent more expensive, industry estimates suggest that endowment mortgages still account for around 60 per cent of home loan demand since the Budget.

For the 80 per cent of mortgage borrowers in the basic rate tax band, the difference in cost is considerable. Someone with a £30,000 mortgage, repayable over 25 years at a rate of 13.25 per cent, is likely to be paying the building society £261 a month (if it is a constant net repayment loan) or £247 a month (under net repayments schemes).

In either case there would be the cost of mortgage protection cover on top - a couple of pounds a month or so, depending on age.

But someone with the same endowment loan at 13.75 per cent (there is usually a 0.5 per cent premium for insurance-linked loans) will be paying net interest of £240 a month plus a monthly figure, quoted by Standard Life, of £44. This is the cost of the endowment loan at £284 a month - well above the cost of the straight repayment mortgage.

That people should choose a more expensive policy when the pressure on mortgage rates is already upwards, seems surprising. But there are more arguments against endowment loans besides price.

The policyholder gets life cover and an enticing lump sum when the policy matures. Yet the life cover on a £30,000 loan is likely to be less than a third of that amount.



A Standard Life policy, for instance, provides a sum assured of £9,723. This builds up as bonuses are added each year, but it will take many years before it is enough to repay the loan if the borrower dies. This risk is covered by the incorporated mortgage protection policy. The cash surplus at maturity is also of dubious value. The same Standard Life policy estimates that the surplus will be about £26,000 after 25 years. But this is not guaranteed and who knows what inflation will do to the real value of that sum over such a long period? Even assuming that the current relatively low rate of inflation remains constant, the cash surplus would look considerably less attractive by the time the policy matures.

Moreover, it has gone largely unnoticed by new investors that the security of their policies being able to pay off the full amount of the loan at maturity is being eroded. There is no absolute guarantee that a low-cost endowment policy will always produce enough to cover the full amount of the mortgage to which it is linked.

Policies are sold on estimates of the value of future bonus amounts based on current bonus rates. Such estimates

could prove very wrong. The prudential controls on these estimates used to be very strict. Yet in the attempt to produce cheaper policies - in order to keep up demand for them - after the Budget both insurance companies and building societies have relaxed their prudential requirements.

Until the loss of LAPR, the general method of calculating the future value of a policy was to assume a future bonus rate of 80 per cent of the current rate. These projected bonuses were then added to the sum assured to give the final maturity value which could be expected. This generally left a wide margin of security for both the policyholder and the lender.

Since the Budget, companies have been working out future projections on a slightly different basis which gives less security. Under the new method the bonuses are compounded at the current rate and then 80 per cent of the total is added to the sum assured to get the projected policy value. The result produces a higher projected value than the previous method, enabling the insurance company to lower the level of the sum assured, which in turn allows premiums to be reduced.

Going back to the Standard

Life example, the endowment policy for a £30,000 mortgage costs £43.45 by the first method, and under the second £39.55.

But the newer method of calculation is less reliable for two reasons. It puts more weight on future bonuses which means that if bonus rates fall significantly, the policy is in even more danger of falling short of the amount necessary to repay the home loan at maturity. It also gives a cash surplus of 40 per cent less than the other method.

The most radical solution so far to price cutting, however, has come from Scottish Equitable. It has abandoned the prudential 80 per cent of bonuses and projects policies on the basis of 100 per cent of current bonus rates.

Because the bonus element is so large in these projections, the sum assured can be cut down by about 25 per cent of the amount of ordinary endowment policies. This enables the price to be reduced as well, giving a monthly mortgage repayment much closer to that of an equivalent repayment mortgage.

Clearly, this type of policy is even more subject to the unpredictable vagaries of future investment returns and bonus rates. There is no 20 per cent margin to fall back on. It could mean an increase in premium rates if some future shortfall in investment performance means the policy proceeds will not otherwise cover the mortgage.

Not only is the policyholder potentially subject to unpredictable changes in premium rates, but the cash surplus he or she receives after 25 years is less than half that available from an ordinary endowment policy.

As the new breed of low-cost endowment policies relies so heavily on high investment performance, the investor must ask whether that performance will in fact be achieved.

HOME LOANS

Net monthly cost of borrowing £30,000 over 25 years for a man aged 35

Repayment (including mortgage protection premium)	£265
*Endowment (projected at 80 per cent of current bonus rate)	£284
*Endowment (projected at 80 per cent of total projected bonuses)	£280
*Endowment (projected at 100 per cent of current bonus rate)	£275

\* Quotes from Standard Life    † Quotes from Scottish Equitable  
Monthly repayments have been calculated assuming an interest charge of 13.25 on the repayment loan and 13.75 on the endowments

A HOP, STEP AND A QUANTUM LEAP AHEAD OF OTHER TECHNOLOGY MANAGERS.

REQUEST  
LEADING TECHNOLOGY FUND MANAGERS

Quite simply, Touche Remnant have a wealth of investment experience in the technology area. In fact, over a quarter of a billion pounds worth.

We are already one of the largest European specialist investors in technology. Now we're pulling all our expertise together to put a new technology unit trust on-line for a bright future. The Touche Remnant Global Technology Fund.

If we think our managers are a step or two ahead, so too is the whole technology field.

A few major technological advances from the past decade.

Not all technological advances are scientific ones. Over the past decade the technology share indices have moved rapidly ahead - far out-performing the three major world stockmarkets. And leaving long-term investors in technology with a very nice return.

A quick look at the table below will show you what we mean.

	% increase over 10 yrs. to 31.8.84
UK Electronics and Quist Technology	+ 686%
UK Electronics and Quist Technology	+ 131%
UK Electronics and Quist Technology	+ 500%
UK Electronics and Quist Technology	+ 601%

UK Electronics and Quist Technology  
Market  
† Source: Datastream

That doesn't mean technology share prices have now peaked. We believe technology shares offer outstanding growth potential - particularly those we've earmarked for the new Fund.

The high-tech society of the future. Existing technology has just whetted consumer appetites. The dramatic growth in demand for personal computers means that within 10 years electronic keyboards are likely to have reached over 70% of the US population. A feat the car took 70 years to achieve.

But more exciting - and potentially profitable - are discoveries still in the technology pipeline.

The revolution in communications, for example. Microcircuits, truly portable phones using cellular radio systems, optical fibres and satellites are all competing in fast-growing US and UK markets only newly released from monopoly.

New materials could bring us cars with ceramic engines in under 10 years time - and new generation robots making them.

Companies in both Japan and America are moving towards new breakthroughs in computer technology. And the latest super computers processing 200 million instructions per second could soon be obsolete.

"Smart cards" - with their own built-in microprocessors - could soon make shopping with cash or cheque books a thing of the past. The cashless - but not profitless - society is just around the corner.

Plenty to look forward to.

The new Touche Remnant Global Technology Fund will be investing in all these areas with one aim. Out and out capital growth.

(The initial estimated gross yield will be just 0.1% p.a. and we recommend that you arrange for the income to be automatically re-invested.)

Initially, we will be investing in about 40 companies mainly in the US, Japan and the UK. But that won't stop us from buying growth stocks in any other country with potential. Or, if necessary, switching the majority of the fund into a single country. Our 'active management' will be active.

When it comes to picking other people's brains, we've developed a leading edge too. The Berkeley Consulting Group in the US are experts in bringing promising new technology companies to market. Through our close links with them, our investment team is equally expert in selecting the best of these for our new Fund's portfolio.

Send for our free technology booklet. You can invest in the Touche Remnant Global Technology Fund with £500 or more - and for investment before 26 October, 1984, units will be at the fixed offer price of 25.0p and thereafter at the current daily offer price.

Our technology team has prepared a free colour illustrated guide to technology which will be sent to all investors - and which is also available to anyone ticking the appropriate box in the coupon.

You should remember, of course, that unit prices and any income from them can go down as well as up.

But we think technology will be progressing by leaps and bounds in the next few years. And not just in scientific terms either.

+84%  
IN FOUR YEARS

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Minimum investment.....£1,000  
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You can encash your investment at any time  
The need for professional management of currencies, following the weakness of sterling, has never been greater. You can invest in a managed currency bank deposit fund and obtain a spread of risk into different currencies in one convenient fund.

Britannia Managed Currency Fund Limited was launched in September 1980 to protect investors purchasing power in sterling terms. An investment of £1,000 in the Fund on 12th September 1980 would have grown to £1,844 on 12th September 1984, including income.

NOTE: Dividends are paid half-yearly, free of withholding tax but, U.K. resident shareholders, will, depending on their circumstances, be liable to U.K. taxation in respect of dividends received.

Britannia Sterling Managed  
Currency Fund Limited

P.O. Box 271, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands. Tel. 0534 75111

The Fund is based in Jersey and is listed on The Stock Exchange, London. Investors should note that past performance is not a guide to the future and that the price of shares can go down as well as up.

Britannia  
P.O. Box 271, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.  
Please send me the explanatory memorandum for the Britannia Sterling Managed Currency Fund Limited (on the terms of which share applications will be considered).

Name.....  
Address.....  
Tel No.....

Please enclose a cheque for the Britannia Accumulation Unit Account

Phone 0534 751111

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# THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

Company	Price	Change	%
Electricals	100.00	0.00	0.0
Emco Lighting	100.00	0.00	0.0
Bowditch	100.00	0.00	0.0
Kode	100.00	0.00	0.0
ICL	100.00	0.00	0.0
Plessey	100.00	0.00	0.0
Crystalite	100.00	0.00	0.0
Sambrook	100.00	0.00	0.0
BICC	100.00	0.00	0.0
RR	100.00	0.00	0.0
Ferranti	100.00	0.00	0.0
PROPERTY	100.00	0.00	0.0
Hammerbrook	100.00	0.00	0.0
Churchbury	100.00	0.00	0.0
Land Securities	100.00	0.00	0.0
Pessey	100.00	0.00	0.0
Market East	100.00	0.00	0.0
Prop Security	100.00	0.00	0.0
Cherfield	100.00	0.00	0.0
Gr Portland	100.00	0.00	0.0
Lang Prop	100.00	0.00	0.0
Stock Conversion	100.00	0.00	0.0
BREWING	100.00	0.00	0.0
Son & New	100.00	0.00	0.0
Dunell	100.00	0.00	0.0
Greenland Whitley	100.00	0.00	0.0
Green King	100.00	0.00	0.0
Whitbread Inv	100.00	0.00	0.0
Vaux	100.00	0.00	0.0
Alfred Lyons	100.00	0.00	0.0
Bell (Arthur)	100.00	0.00	0.0
Whitbread A	100.00	0.00	0.0
BUILDINGS AND ROADS	100.00	0.00	0.0
Leach (William)	100.00	0.00	0.0
RMC	100.00	0.00	0.0
Ward	100.00	0.00	0.0
Thames Valley	100.00	0.00	0.0
Barrett & Hallam	100.00	0.00	0.0
Redland	100.00	0.00	0.0
Newarthill	100.00	0.00	0.0
Magnet & South	100.00	0.00	0.0
BPB Industries	100.00	0.00	0.0
Mowlem (John)	100.00	0.00	0.0

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Today's newspaper

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

## BRITISH FUNDS

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%
100.00	100.00	British Fund	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	British Fund	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	British Fund	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	British Fund	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	British Fund	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	British Fund	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	British Fund	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	British Fund	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	British Fund	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	British Fund	100.00	0.00	0.0

## INDUSTRIALS

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%
100.00	100.00	Industrial	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Industrial	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Industrial	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Industrial	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Industrial	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Industrial	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Industrial	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Industrial	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Industrial	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Industrial	100.00	0.00	0.0

## BREWING

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%
100.00	100.00	Brewing	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Brewing	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Brewing	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Brewing	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Brewing	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Brewing	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Brewing	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Brewing	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Brewing	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Brewing	100.00	0.00	0.0

## BANKS DISCOUNT HP

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%
100.00	100.00	Bank	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Bank	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Bank	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Bank	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Bank	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Bank	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Bank	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Bank	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Bank	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Bank	100.00	0.00	0.0

# STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

## Equities firm

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 1. Dealings End, Oct 12. 5 Contango Day, Oct 15. Settlement Day, Oct 22. 5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%
100.00	100.00	Equity	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Equity	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Equity	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Equity	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Equity	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Equity	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Equity	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Equity	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Equity	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Equity	100.00	0.00	0.0

## BUILDING AND ROADS

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%
100.00	100.00	Building	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Building	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Building	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Building	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Building	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Building	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Building	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Building	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Building	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Building	100.00	0.00	0.0

## FINANCE AND LAND

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%
100.00	100.00	Finance	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Finance	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Finance	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Finance	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Finance	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Finance	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Finance	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Finance	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Finance	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Finance	100.00	0.00	0.0

## FINANCIAL TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%
100.00	100.00	Trust	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Trust	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Trust	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Trust	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Trust	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Trust	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Trust	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Trust	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Trust	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Trust	100.00	0.00	0.0

## FOODS

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%
100.00	100.00	Food	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Food	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Food	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Food	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Food	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Food	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Food	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Food	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Food	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Food	100.00	0.00	0.0

## CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%
100.00	100.00	Chemical	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Chemical	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Chemical	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Chemical	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Chemical	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Chemical	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Chemical	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Chemical	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Chemical	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Chemical	100.00	0.00	0.0

## CINEMAS AND TV

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%
100.00	100.00	Cinema	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Cinema	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Cinema	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Cinema	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Cinema	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Cinema	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Cinema	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Cinema	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Cinema	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Cinema	100.00	0.00	0.0

## DRAFTY AND STORES

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%
100.00	100.00	Drafty	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Drafty	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Drafty	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Drafty	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Drafty	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Drafty	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Drafty	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Drafty	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Drafty	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Drafty	100.00	0.00	0.0

## ELECTRICALS

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%
100.00	100.00	Electrical	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Electrical	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Electrical	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Electrical	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Electrical	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Electrical	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Electrical	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Electrical	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Electrical	100.00	0.00	0.0
100.00	100.00	Electrical	100.00	0.00	0.0

1994					Open	High	Low
High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%		%
100.00	100.00	Equity & Mgmt	100.00	0.00	0.0		0.0
100.00	100.00	Equity	100.00	0.00	0.0		0.0
100.00	100.00	Equity	100.00	0.00	0.0		0.0
100.00	100.00	Equity	100.00	0.00	0.0		0.0
100.00	100.00	Equity	100.00	0.00	0.0		0.0
100.00	100.00	Equity	100.00	0.00	0.0		0.0
100.00	100.00	Equity	100.00	0.00	0.0		0.0
100.00	100.00	Equity	100.00	0.00	0.0		0.0
100.00	100.00	Equity	100.00	0.00	0.0		0.0
100.00	100.00	Equity	100.00	0.00	0.0		0.0
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100.00	100.00	Equity	100.00	0.00	0.0		0.0



# Liverpool and Tottenham hear echoes in their cups

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

## SECOND ROUND DRAWS

Both Liverpool and Tottenham Hotspur heard welcome echoes of their triumph in last season's European Cup and UEFA Cup respectively when the second round draws of the three competitions were announced yesterday.

Liverpool, the only other former European Cup winners left in the field of 16, the two are giants in their own land (Bertha have been the champions of Portugal for three out of the last four years) and Liverpool have overshadowed them in their two meetings so far.

On each occasion Liverpool have not only gone through four goals on aggregate (5-2 in 1976 and 3-1 in 1984) but they have also finished the tournament by beating the champions of Portugal for three out of the last four years.

The odds for Tottenham are wrapped around Belgium who met Nottingham Forest in the previous round. Last season it was Anderlecht, who knocked out Tottenham's side in the semi-finals before losing the two-legged final on penalties. Now it is Brugge. The first leg will be surrounded by dark fears.

Manchester United, who may have difficulties in transcending their failure to make the semi-finals of the European Cup, will be looking for a journey across the waters to the Netherlands, will be looking for information on their opponents, Feyenoord, Forest beat them in the second round last season. Another omen perhaps?

Although Queen's Park Rangers, forced again to surrender home advantage, and Arsenal, who have been beaten by Tottenham, and Dundee United know little about their foes, Rangers scarcely need a dossier. They are up

# The capital disproves that 'softie' theory

By Clive White

Whatever happened to the 'softie' theory? All London's five clubs held positions of power in the top half of the table with the Tottenham Hotspur cockerel ruling the roost ahead of Arsenal on goal difference. Today's matches should have London more reason for concern.

The great merit of this capital achievement is that it has been done by seeking to entertain rather than just win, as disproving the theory that you must have the people sense of the time at least away from home, in order to succeed. Each of these five clubs have set out with attacking principles, some more so than Tottenham and never more so than the week's 6-2 thrashing of Fulham.

Today at Southampton they will need to sustain such positive thought as they seek their seventh consecutive win. Anything less than victory and they may suffer the pining prospect of being overtaken by Arsenal. Ironically, Southampton are the only club who have lost the last game down at the moment. Last May will seem a long time ago to Southampton, who beat a weakened Tottenham 5-0. This time Southampton will be the weakened ones with doubts about the fitness of Dennis and Jordan, who is in for a ding-dong at the Dell against Robert.

Against Everton and Rotherham of Internazionale Milan. Wrexham's victory over Porto was, with the collapse of Barcelona, the surprise of the opening round, and they, too, are well aware of the quality of the opposition. Having removed last season's runners-up from the Cup, the club that is currently eighth-seventh in the League is paired with Roma, the runners-up in the European Cup.

Although Everton and Celtic were drawn at home, both will start away. Everton's tie against Inter Bratislava has been changed to avoid overcrowding in Liverpool on October 24 and similar congestion problems in Vienna have given Celtic the advantage of being able to begin cautiously against Rapid.

A more intriguing debut and an historic one is that of Didier Six, one of Europe's great winners over the last decade, for Aston Villa against the German champions, Bayern Munich. Six, an loan from Middlesbrough, will become the first Frenchman to play in the English league. Six is preferred to Walters and demonstrated enough in the European championships last summer to show that he is still a man to reckon with. France, however, think rather differently and yesterday left him out of their squad for the World Cup qualifier against Luxembourg. United will be without Robson.

Today's fourth division League match between Colchester United and Exeter City has been postponed.

## EQUESTRIANISM



Ian Plaster on High Top in the Grade C Championship (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

# Halo brighter than Winegold

By Jenny MacArthur

Nick Skelton increased his tally of wins at this week's Horse of the Year Show to six when he won yesterday's Godfrey Davis European National Grade C Championship on Lord Inchcape's Halo, having earlier won the Lombard Silver Spur top score competition on Everest Radius.

There was an air of predictability about the place as Skelton, going last but one in the Grade C jump-off, rode the French-bred Halo. The time he had to beat was that of Geoff Goodwin, who had gone clear on Mr Robert Young's very promising Hanoverian horse, Townhead Winegold, in the first time of 29.90 sec. Skelton duly completed a fast, but sympathetic round on the young horse, who earlier in the week had won the National Grade B Championship, to best Goodwin's time by more than half a second.

Halo was bought by Skelton's trainer, Ted Edgar, from the Belgian

rider, Francois Mathy, two years ago, and was sold to Lord Inchcape. A broken bone in his foot prevented Halo from jumping for most of last summer. The problem now that he is upgraded to Grade A is to find the right class for him. As Fisher on the Irish-bred Hazy Exit, who is out of novices but is not ready for grands prix.

In the earlier Lombard Silver Spur competition, Skelton and the nine-year-old Everest Radius won by 10 points from 22-year-old James Fisher on the Irish-bred Hazy Exit, who Fisher's father, a property developer bought last year. The horse has only qualified to compete in the smaller speed classes at the moment, but Fisher, who is his best over a big course.

The plucky Irish mare, Miss Moet, formerly called Abbeville, had the crowd gasping on Thursday night when, ridden by the Brazilian, Nelson Pessoa, she scored effort-

lessly over the big wall at 7R 3' 3" to equal the Wembley Arena record and win the £2,500 first prize in the Norwich Union Puisseance.

Of the three horses, all Irish-bred, who reached the final round, Carroll's Royal Lion, ridden by Eddie Macken, made a bold jump over the wall but took out the top bar. Austria's Thomas Fruhman crashed through and parted company from David II which left the way open for Pessoa. Miss Moet approached the formidable fence at her usual fast canter and sprang lightly over.

GOUDY CHAMPIONSHIP NATIONAL GRADE C CHAMPIONSHIP: 1. Halo N. Skelton, 0 in 29.13 sec; 2. Townhead Winegold N. Skelton, 0 in 29.90; 3. Duff (P. Moorehead), 4 in 31.

## BLOODSTOCK SALES

# Sangster's 1.6m gns yearling fails test

By Simon O'Loughlin

The headlines on the final day of the Newmarket Yearling sales last night were made not in the sale ring but outside where the European record-price yearling failed to pass a veterinary test with a foot problem.

The Atrialist sister to the Derby winners, Bika and Asari, had cost 1.6m guineas in Tuesday's select sale. But on night the successful buyer, who bought the sister to the trainer Guy Harwood, acting for an undisclosed existing patron.

The Earl of Halifax owned and bred the colt's sire in conjunction with his father and the 1978 Derby winner had an uphill struggle this week, having been overbought with twenty representatives.

The son of another Derby winner, Henbit, made 190,000 guineas to the bid of local trainer Michael Jarvis.

Racing pages 30 and 31

## SMOOR

# Hughes checks Davis but still falls behind

By Sydney Friskin

Then with a strangely careless shot he left a red sitting over a pocket. From this position Davis made a winning break of 66.

Davis dominated the next frame and had some of his best moments in running into a 5-1 lead. Hughes appearing to be somewhat lacking in confidence, but the Irishman coming through with a late squirt out of the blue, sealing the fate of the frame by potting the pink.

The number two seed, Tony Knowles, took his rightful place in the semi-finals and will meet Suvio Francisco today. Knowles, whose previous powers are well known, came back to beat Jimmy White 5-4 on Thursday night.

QUARTER-FINAL 1: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 2: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 3: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 4: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 5: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 6: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 7: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 8: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 9: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 10: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 11: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 12: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 13: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 14: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 15: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 16: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 17: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 18: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 19: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 20: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 21: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 22: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 23: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 24: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 25: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 26: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 27: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 28: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 29: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 30: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 31: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 32: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 33: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 34: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 35: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 36: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 37: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 38: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 39: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 40: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 41: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 42: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 43: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 44: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 45: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 46: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 47: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 48: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 49: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 50: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 51: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 52: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 53: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 54: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 55: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 56: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 57: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 58: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 59: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 60: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 61: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 62: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 63: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 64: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 65: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 66: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 67: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 68: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 69: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 70: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 71: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 72: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 73: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 74: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 75: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70.

QUARTER-FINAL 76: Knowles 5-4 Davis. Frame scores (Davis leads): 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70, 65-70,



# Olympic peaks beckon Nepal

DAVID MILLER, who is travelling with the Nepalese Olympic Committee, reports from Nepal, a country recently more important to the Olympic philosophy than the Soviet Union.

They have a football tournament in the Himalayan town of Dharan at some 7,000ft. It is said that if you clear the hill top vigorously off the pitch, it can take a day to get it back to the state of the pitch. One of the most precocious Nepalese hills where only goats and gophers feed at ease.

Shahar Chandra Shah, the president of the Royal Nepal Olympic Committee, is convinced that if his country is one day to win a gold medal, it will be by utilising the national characteristic of small stature and powerful legs which come from climbing hills... in weightlifting.

Shahar recently went on a seven week fact-finding tour of the provincial hill regions and did not find even one small plateau which was suitable for a new football or volleyball pitch.

Thanks in part to the International Olympic Committee's sponsorship of 50 people from all 159 national Olympic committees, Nepal was able to send its largest team yet to Los Angeles, 19 officials and competitors. The fact that Nepal was there is more important, under the Olympic philosophy, than that the Soviet Union was not, a truth which is just beginning to dawn on the politicians in Moscow.

## Short on facilities, strong on valour

"The IOC's efforts to increase competitive membership is particularly beneficial to developing countries," says Shahar. "The desire for improvement in the developing countries is no less than it is in the developed."

Though he believes in democratic finance, and the right of the United States to take a larger slice than others of the benefits arising from their being able to stage the Games when no one else could or would, he is among those dismayed at the fact that the US Olympic Committee will take \$90m out of the \$150m profit.

To come from the Communist China's organization to the kingdom of Nepal has truly been one of life's chances from the 35th anniversary of the People's Republic to the national holiday here of the Hindu festival Dashain; though for the westerner, the ritual slaughter of water buffalo and goats can somewhat spoil your lunch.

The enthusiasm of a country which is desperately short on sporting facilities but strong on valour and friendship has not been lost on the Samaranch, the IOC president, on his visit. It was only two weeks ago that Nepal staged, in their modest Dharan Stadium, the inaugural South Asia Games among seven nations in medal winning order, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan and the Maldives.

## No disgrace in defeat

Nepal had the modest distinction of winning the football tournament of the South Asia Games, beating Maldives, Bhutan and finally Bangladesh by 4-2. They are coached by John Fidge, appointed there by the West German through the FIFA coaching scheme. He will be in charge of their first ever participation in the current World Cup qualifying competition, against South Korea and Malaysia. In the first involvement in a major tournament, the Asian Games of 1982 in Delhi, Nepal lost 3-1 to Kuwait to disgrace of one recalls that Kuwait held Czechoslovakia to a single goal in the World Cup the same year.

In eight years between 1977 and 1984 they have increased their national federations from eight sports to 20, their national tournaments from five to 25, (including five for women), their national scheme from 1,056 individuals to 3,305, the number of national coaches from 17 to 40 and imported foreign coaches from three to 31.

In a realignment of objectives to make the most of their abilities, Shahar is concentrating on four sports: weight lifting, with the help of Bulgarian and Russian coaches boxing, in which the Gurkhas are outstanding, athletics and football.

What one will most remember on departure from this rolling land of picturesque vistas with the Himalayan peaks always peering through the clouds, is the extraordinary friendliness. There is a small hotel on the way from the airport called the Valley View, and under its signpost is written the welcoming message: "Love and care for you."

# Lancashire's second row in need of major overhaul

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Steve Bainbridge, the flyde and England lock forward, will be out of the game until November 17 after the decision of the Lancashire Rugby Union's disciplinary committee to add another four weeks to his suspension. This will prevent him from playing in the county championship for Lancashire, he is already automatically excluded from consideration by England this season.

Bainbridge was sent off for fighting during flyde's game with Waterdale a fortnight ago and Lancashire have added another month to his suspension. The Waterdale lock who was sent off in the same incident, has been suspended until November 17, the Orrell lock, entering hospital on Monday for a cartilage operation. Lancashire's plans for the second row have now become a severe overhaul before their game with Eastern Counties next Saturday. Curni's youngest brother, Charles, was due to take his place in a strong Orrell side against Bury Park today but the Lancashire club were waiting to hear whether the match was to go ahead after yesterday's downpour forced Park officials to make a pitch inspection.

Conway was giving Brain, their hooker, until this morning to recover from a bruised collarbone before their meeting with Leicester at Coudon Road. Brain, who is playing with a damaged knee tendon anyway, did not receive the shoulder injury until the last minute of Conway's 22-9 defeat by Nottingham on Wednesday but, knowing that a bevy of Midlands selectors will be watching, Brain is desperate to play against Wheeler, the former England captain whose senior match of the season this will be.

Brain is the only hooker named in a 21-strong Midlands squad preparing for the game with Leicester on October 16 but today's game will determine whether Wheeler is added to it. Nottingham, who have Steve, Hodgkinson and Mantell in the divisional squad, rest the first two after minor injuries for the long trip to Leicester.

Harlequins have their six internationalists available against Swanssea and will be hoping for an improvement on last week's heavy defeat against Worcester. The Welsh welcome back Ackman, who summed in Australia and was last helping the RFU President's team to beat England. He appears at centre against Richmond, his fellow internationalist, Douglas, returning at scrum half.

London Irish have yet to open their account this season and are unlikely to change that situation at Bristol. Three of their players will be representing Ulster against Yorkshire and Condon, the stand-off half capped as a replacement last season, has a broken wrist.

Robertson's absence from Melrose will give Watsons the edge at Myreside, although the home side will miss last week's match-winner, Hastings, who is replaced by Fisher. Gala travel to Ayr without four of their first-choice pack, while Glasgow welcome back four of their forwards, James, Thomas, Rae and Turnbull, for the visit of the fiery Edinburgh Academicals.

French changes France, hit by injury, could include four new caps in their side to face the Japanese in the international and final match of their tour, in Tokyo tomorrow. Peloux, Janik, Lavigne and Bianchi, France won the first international 52-0.

The title contenders, Harlequins, who were given a real fright by newly-promoted Edinburgh, who they beat 22-10, today face the other promoted team, Glasgow Academicals. The Edinburgh side have brought back two old campaigners, Irvine at full back and the scrum half, James, who won the last of his 13 Scottish caps in 1979, has played only one game this term, for the 2nd XV last Saturday.

Salter, who without their captain, Laurie and Craig, but await a late decision on Rutherford. They will need him at his best if they are to stop the high-scoring Bournemouth.

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Ackman: at centre against Richmond

Wales will not tour

By David Hands

Speculation that Wales might accept an open invitation to tour South Africa next year was quelled yesterday when the WRU's general committee decided against such a visit. Last June a special meeting of clubs belonging to the Welsh union voted by 206 to 62 to maintain links with the country.

Ray Williams, the WRU secretary, said: "The question of Wales touring South Africa in 1985 was discussed by the general committee but our international tour programme is already congested. It's a decision that needs rationalisation and not an increasing commitment."

The next tour to South Africa from Britain is scheduled in 1986, when the British Lions are due.

Wales have toured there only once in 1964, and are not due to visit again until 1991, though the fact that the national teams will not be going need not preclude an invitation club tour, such as that undertaken by a Welsh Academics side two seasons ago.

Mr Williams, however, raises a valid point about too many fixtures. Cricket and football have suffered from the same disease and now rugby is displaying the same symptoms. The drain on leading players grows; it is hard to imagine, for example, how New Zealand's players have coped with their respective employers during a winter which has brought a visit from France, a tour to Australia and a tour to Fiji.

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# Australia's triumph settles the series

By David Hands

Ahmedabad (Reuters) - Australia won their limited-over series against India by winning the fourth match by seven wickets. The victory in the 46th game gave Australia a 2-0 lead in the five-match series. They won the opening test by 48 runs and the next two games were abandoned owing to rain.

The teams met in the final match in the central Indian city of Indore on Friday.

Hughes, who came to India promising a new era in Australian cricket, kept his promise during several crucial moments. After winning the toss for the fourth consecutive time, he put India in on an easy-paced pitch. But their makeshift openers, Blundell and Shastri, justified Gavaskar's gamble in promoting them by sharing a century stand.

However, Wessels, an occasional bowler, and Lawson played India back, and Border, Wessels himself and Yallop saw Australia home with two wickets to spare.

Border, who was out for 45, was the only Australian to score a century, his 100 coming off 114 balls.

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# Mailman poised to stamp his authority

By David Hands

Mailman is poised to win this afternoon's Cambridgebridge Handicap at Newmarket and provide his Belding, who won the race with Sicilian in 1973, with a second victory in the first leg of the autumn double.

Joe Mercer, successful in 1982 on Century City, rides Kingsclere's tough and consistent five-year-old gelding, who may have the most to fear from Torwar, Lucky North, Mowray Boy, Advance, Promised Land and Windup in what promises to be the usual mad scramble for this tricky race.

At Ascot last weekend Mailman missed the break when narrowly defeated in the appropriate race won by First Pleasure. Earlier the five-year-old had shown himself to be in excellent heart when beating Basil Boy by three lengths in the Chesterfield Cup at Goodwood. He is guaranteed to stay every yard of this testing nine furlongs and will be ideally suited by the softish going.

Torwar, strongly fancied to continue Luck's success, is a bold attempt. Wyllie finished fourth in the race in which Torwar was runner-up to Basil Boy at Yarmouth and was thought to be in need of the outing. He could go close towards repeating Michael Stoute's 1976 win with intervention.

Lucky North has won his last two races easily for Dick Hens and with a 5lb penalty for his recent Doncaster victory still appears to be well handicapped. Mowray Boy, a 10-length winner of another handi-

cap at the St Leger meeting, escapes a penalty for that success and with conditions again likely to be in his favour can be regarded as the best handiapped horse in the race. The trouble is that his claims are based solely on the strength of this solitary win.

Windup and Advance finished first and second in a competitive affair at the Ayr Western meeting. August, a lightly-raced three-year-old, may emerge the better of the pair on this occasion. Promised Land, King's Island, Barrie and Tremblant are all bound to have their supporters confident choice.

The Jockey Club Cup and the Sun Chariot Stakes are the other feature races on a promising card. However, Curiani, a five-year-old, the Newmarket trainer has a fine chance of winning both these pattern races with Old Country and Fee Cuckoo.

Old Country, the conqueror of Band in last autumn's Prix Royal-Oak (the French St Leger), beat Simply Great at Lingfield Park in his only outing this season. He is inclined to be temperamental at the start but is taken to prove too good for Carlingford, Classic, Gildoran and Wagoner.

Free Guest showed herself to be one of the most improved fillies in training when landing a gamble at the expense of the Drummer by five lengths in the Ewel Handicap at Goodwood. She followed up this victory with an equally easy win in the Virginia Stakes at Newcastle.

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# Different places and styles in Canada

Continued from page 1

defence yesterday Mr Freddie Fox, who has made the Queen's hats for 13 years, said: "The Queen dresses the way she thinks she should for the job and to be comfortable. For a woman of her age she dresses very suitably. She is not a fashion plate, she is a monarch; you can't have both."

Mr Ian Thomas, one of the Queen's dress designers, said: "She is not a 17-year-old starlet but a 58-year-old grandmother doing a wonderful job. She always looks lovely; the clothes she wears are right for the job she is doing."

Mr Vidal Sassoon, the hairdresser, said: "It is obvious that someone in her position would not keep changing her hairstyle to keep up with fashion. Certain people have an image and that is how the public know her. I doubt if they would like her looking punk."

Criticism of the Queen's apparently unsmiling demeanour has often been made in the past, but it has always been pointed out that no one can smile all the time, and that the royal features in an attitude of repose tend to assume a look of Hanoverian severity.

Despite the tempest touched off by the newspaper article, a royal official insisted yesterday that the visit was an unqualified success and that it proved that the monarchy is "still good news in Canada" (John Best writes).

Mr Geoffrey Stevens, managing director of the *Globe and Mail*, said the newspaper had received four telephone calls from Canadian readers about the article, and a number from Fleet Street.

He maintained that the report was accurate. He had seen the Queen when she unveiled a plaque in Toronto on Tuesday "and that's actually how she looks".

A royal tour official said: "She is not a 20-year-old lady. She must be allowed, like any adult person, to age normally. I'm much younger than the Queen and I look tired sometimes."

The Queen did indeed look tired at times, but was as animated as could be expected considering that she was on her fifteenth visit to Canada and much of the routine was the same as on her first visit, 33 years ago.

The two-week tour ends tomorrow.



At ease with the people: The Queen chatting with the crowd which greeted her at Parliament Hill, Ottawa.



The Queen at public appearances in Toronto and (far right) in Prescott, Ontario.

## Opponents join in attack on Labour

Continued from page 1

long such a polarised diet", Dr Owen said.

There was a responsibility on Conservatives, Liberals and Social Democrats to bridge the present divide within Britain, "and no one has greater responsibility to start this process than the present Prime Minister", he said.

Mr Kinnock's remarks on radio came in response to criticisms from the left of his attitude to the miners' dispute and of his condemnation of violence. The reassertion of his authority over the party was welcomed by his colleagues in the shadow Cabinet, particularly after the remarks of Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, at a fringe meeting the previous evening in which he appeared to suggest that he was providing the leadership that the party wanted.

In an upbeat message at the end of a conference dominated by the miners' dispute, Mr Kinnock said that the whole party, left and right, had got the winning habit after successes in local council by-elections and the European elections.

In the final debates yesterday, the conference went against the advice of the national executive committee to oppose the use of strikes without a ballot in the so-called "Diplock courts" in Northern Ireland. Mr Alex Kitson speaking for the NEC had said there was no way that the intimidation of juries could be prevented.

The conference, however, rejected by a massive majority calls for British troops to be withdrawn from Ulster which Mr Kitson said would be "the recipe for bloodshed".

It unanimously urged the shadow Cabinet to press for an inquiry into the Prime Minister's conduct of the Falklands war.

In an obvious reference to the Clive Ponting affair, Mr Roy Hattersley, the deputy leader, attacked the prosecution under "an outdated and discredited Act" of civil servants who believed they had a moral duty to expose deception. Such prosecutions were made to deter other exposures of the truth about the Government. "They amount to show trials and show trials should have no place in a proper democracy."

## Frank Johnson in Blackpool

# Non-televsual face of socialism

A Labour Party conference traditionally ends at lunch-time on Friday. This last half day draws to a close with the party putting aside the week's divisions and coming together in a spirit of forgiveness and emphasis on what unites it. To observe the occasion requires, then, a strong stomach.

For what unites the Labour Party are bonds of mutual hatred far stronger than any trivial reconciliation in the dying moments, as yesterday. But once the outsider decides to enter into the spirit of the occasion, it can be rather moving.

Here, for a few minutes, is the Labour Party as it would have us believe it truly is, or wishes to be.

Consider Mr Eric Heffer, for example. He is the Liverpool MP whose chairmanship has been the object of adverse criticism. He had from time to time during the week given the impression of confusing his composite. He had "been accused of calling too many Liverpool Trotskyites. My own view is that composites are confusing by their nature."

As for Liverpool Trotskyites, I got the impression that Mr Heffer maintained a scrupulous balance between Liverpool Trotskyites, and the other main groupings in the contemporary Labour Party: Clyde-side Leninists, Yorkshire Stalinists, fellow travellers of Provisional Sinn Féin and Greater London Gaddafi supporters.

## Tyranny of blandness

Mr Heffer's special merit, as chairman, was that he kept on forgetting he was on television all the time. Thus he was able to address to bothersome delegates such demands as: "What d'ya want, mate?" Thus he exposed himself as occasionally confused, irritable and biased, in short, as human.

Given the tyranny of blandness which television has steadily imposed on politician's, we should all be

grateful for Mr Heffer's defiance of it. He may go down as the last non-television politician in our time. When the television age is over, historians reconstructing a more diverse past will revert to him. And so to the presentation.

The Labour Party hands them out like any old-fashioned employer, which indeed it is. They always consist of admirably bourgeois objects. Mr Heffer's great reading and his qualities as a "working class intellectual", handed Mr Heffer one vast dinner plate.

Mr Heffer fell silent, uncharacteristically, for a few moments, head bowed. Then he described this as just about the most moving moment of his life, thus gracefully overlooking any implication that he only asked one person to dinner at a time.

Mr Michael King, announced as having been the party's assistant national agent for some vast number of years, was brought forward, and handed a box with a ribbon on it, said to contain two large brandy glasses.

## Socialist Sunday school

Mr King reminisced about such matters as his learning of socialism at the old socialist Sunday School, which, if memory serves correctly, was an institute which advocated totalitarianism.

He had only once attended a Labour Party conference as a delegate, he explained. On that occasion, he had speeches on three subjects in his pocket, but was not called by the chairman on any of them.

"That's because you didn't come from Liverpool", bawled a malcontent at the back of the hall, reminding us, during all this goodwill, of the Labour Party's enduring commitment to resentment and the general, surly feeling that we are always being done by anyone in the remotest position of authority.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

#### Royal engagements

Princess Anne attends the Metropolitan Special Constabulary's annual dinner dance at the Novotel Hotel, Hammersmith, London, 6.45.

#### New exhibitions

Drawings and paintings by Prince Michael of Kent attends Nurburg Grand Prix tomorrow; departs Heathrow 11.30 (today).

#### Solution of Puzzle No 16,548

Across: 1. BUCKLE UP (10); 2. SHEEP (5); 3. RAIN (4); 4. LAMBASTE (10); 5. ILY (4); 6. SMART (5); 7. MECHANICAL (10); 8. A (1); 9. VANCE (5); 10. SET (3); 11. R (1); 12. L (1); 13. T (1); 14. R (1); 15. T (1); 16. L (1); 17. T (1); 18. R (1); 19. T (1); 20. L (1); 21. R (1); 22. T (1); 23. R (1); 24. L (1); 25. T (1); 26. R (1); 27. T (1); 28. R (1); 29. L (1); 30. T (1); 31. R (1); 32. T (1); 33. R (1); 34. L (1); 35. T (1); 36. R (1); 37. T (1); 38. R (1); 39. L (1); 40. T (1); 41. R (1); 42. T (1); 43. R (1); 44. L (1); 45. T (1); 46. R (1); 47. T (1); 48. R (1); 49. L (1); 50. T (1); 51. R (1); 52. T (1); 53. R (1); 54. L (1); 55. T (1); 56. R (1); 57. T (1); 58. R (1); 59. L (1); 60. T (1); 61. R (1); 62. T (1); 63. R (1); 64. L (1); 65. T (1); 66. R (1); 67. T (1); 68. R (1); 69. L (1); 70. T (1); 71. R (1); 72. T (1); 73. R (1); 74. L (1); 75. T (1); 76. R (1); 77. T (1); 78. R (1); 79. L (1); 80. T (1); 81. R (1); 82. T (1); 83. R (1); 84. L (1); 85. T (1); 86. R (1); 87. 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